The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891. NO. 46

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FAREWELL, MOTHER, I MUST GO

LALLA ROOK.

Mother, give to me thy blessing,
Kindly give me counsel now;
Sorrow may my pathway darken,
Sadness may o'ershade my brow.
For I've learned to love another;
I am His through every woe,
Fondly press me to thy bosom—
Farewell, mother, I must go.

Mother, thou hast kindly watched me,
Been my guide through tender years;
But another now awaits me,
Wipe away thy flowing tears.
Thou left the ones that loved thee,
Though it filled their hearts with woe,
Kindly, kindly, then forgive me—
Kiss me, mother, let me go.

Mother, I shall ever love thee,
Thou hast been so kind and true,
Though He fondly may caress me
None can be more dear than you.
Though it breaks thy heart to leave thee,
Though the tears of sadness flow,
We shall meet again in Heaven—
Farewell, mother, I must go.

ONE TERRIBLE NIGHT.

It would be too long a story for me to tell the reason why I felt that my life itself was too small a payment to make to Mrs. Marston, if sacrifice would add to her happiness. I was bound to her service by ties of gratitude and affection that were never absent from my heart, and when she died, I gladly promised to give to Netta, her only child, the devotion of my life.

Netta Marston had grown from child to woman in the years following her mother's death, under my care as a nursery governess, upper servant and housekeeper; I scarcely know what my position in the household seemed to outsiders. Mr. Marston left everything in my care.

When Herbert Lane was chosen from many who courted Miss Marston, there was no cloud upon their engagement, and my old eyes and heart were gladdened by Netta's entire happiness.

But I knew—perhaps others also saw—that that one of those who had tried to gain my darling's favor did not accept his disappointment willingly.

The intimacy between the Lanes and the Marstons had begun before Mrs. Marston died, and I knew much of the family history. Included in this knowledge was the condition of old Mr. Lane's will.

He left a large estate to his only child, Herbert, to revert to his nephew, Julius Lane, should Herbert die unmarried, or before he was of age.

The cousins had always lived together, and Julius inherited a small fortune from his uncle, but very much less than the estate that would revert to him if Herbert died before coming of age.

The two had been rivals for Netta's love since she was old enough to have lovers, and many were surprised at her choice, since she did not need wealth, and Julius was a far more brilliant man than his cousin.

But it was Herbert that won my darling's love, while I, old fool that I was, thought that she rejected the better man.

The time had been set for the wedding, that was to be in July, when Herbert Lane was taken ill, with what old Doctor Arnold, the Water Valley doctor, thought was malaria fever. It was in April when he was first too ill to leave his room, and it was in May that Doctor Wickersham came to Water Valley. There had been some complications in Herbert Lane's illness that Julius loudly protested were caused by improper medical treatment, and Doctor Arnold was dismissed, Doctor Wickersham taking his place.

There was, too, constant trouble about the nurses, who stayed a few days, then left, and old Mrs. Hunt, the housekeeper, said it was because Mr. Julius interfered so much.

So it came about that in May, moved by my darling's entreaties, I undertook to nurse Herbert Lane.

Never have I seen such a change as the few weeks of illness had made in Herbert Lane. He was not a handsome man, nor a very robust one but he seemed to have fairly melted away, and was as weak as a child.

I was not surprised to find his mind dwelling continually upon the fear that he would die before his twenty-first birthday, which was also to have been his wedding-day, the fifteenth of July.

He had insisted upon having two wills drawn up for his signature, one to be signed if he lived over that day, unmarried; one, in case, as was proposed, he should be married, even on his deathbed. And both wills left his property to Netta.

"Father has already provided for Julius," he said, "and I doubled that legacy when I told him of my engagement, so that he would not feel the loss of his old home, in a pecuniary sense."

I was quite ready to believe the stories of the nurses regarding the interference of Julius Lane, when I had been a few days in the sick-room. Restless, fussy, over-anxious he was constantly moving about, making suggestions, altering the arrangement of the bed, the table, the light, the heat.

Greatly to my surprise, Doctor Wickersham did not pay heed to my remonstrance and request that more quiet nursing should be insisted upon.

Every day my patient grew weaker, and my darling paler and more sad. It grieved me to the heart to see her mournful eyes and quivering lips, as she turned away, after daily inquiries, for Doctor Wickersham had strictly forbidden her to see Herbert.

"The excitement of an interview would be fatal," he said.

And although I did not agree with him it was not my place to advise any risk.

The night of the fourteenth of July was close, and Herbert Lane, with every sense strung up to fever pitch, was lying at sunset, watching, praying for one day more of the life that was slipping away from him so rapidly.

I had been in the kitchen, mixing a cooling drink, when the terrors of that dreadful night commenced.

There was a narrow passage-way between the dining-room and the small room the cousins called the study, and used for a sitting room, and through this I passed on my way up-stairs. My blood was like ice, my heart seemed to stop, as Julius Lane's voice, low but distinct, came to me from that room.

"I tell you he must die to-night, or I am a beggar to-morrow. Every shilling of my money is gone, and the estate must come to me if Herbert dies to night!"

Doctor Wickersham's voice, timid, pleading, answered, "But the risk! I have run such an awful risk now. Think of it! Think, if there should be any suspicion and a post-mortem!"

"The risk was taken long ago. Everybody knows he is dying, and a few hours more or less will make no difference. Give me some stronger dose that will not fail. You gain six thousand pounds, and I swear to return to you the notes forged on my uncle. If Herbert lives till morning, I will give the notes to the police."

"No, no! I—I will do what you want! Come or send in half an hour, and—and—stop all stimulants—no brandy or coffee after the first dose. He will only sleep, and not awaken."

"You give the directions. We will go upstairs."

I turned, retraced my steps to reach the sickroom by the back-stairs, and was at my post when the two entered the room. How I kept my calmness I cannot tell, but Doctor Wickersham did not notice any agitation when he told me he would send a new medicine, and I was to drop all stimulants.

I was fervently praying that Julius Lane would go himself for the new prescription, so I could send a messenger for Mr. Marston. But I think he suspected me, for he rang the bell and sent a servant with the doctor. He sat beside the bed watching every breath his cousin drew, answering his questions, tender and gentle as a woman.

I moved about the room, and, watching for an opportunity, contrived to slip the last bottle of medicine into my pocket, and substitute one precisely like it full of brandy.

"I think," I said, "that Mr. Herbert had better take a dose of his old medicine now, Mr. Julius. He is very weak, and it may be some time before Sam gets back. It is a good mile to Doctor Wickersham's."

"That smells of spirits?" Julius said.

"I spilled some brandy, sir, when I put it away. See, it is here on the sheet." I answered.

The new medicine came at about nine o'clock, to be given every hour. It was a dark, thick mixture, to be given in teaspoonful doses.

I took the bottle and the spoon, poured out the dose, and bent over the patient, who was drowsy from the brandy. I knew Julius Lane was watching me, but he could not see his cousin's face as I stood over him. One prayer I gave for my darling, and then I took the medicine myself.

Herbert slept quietly, and the room was very still. I suggested to Mr. Julius to lie down in the next room, but he said, very quietly. "The doctor does not think my cousin can live until morning, Margaret. I cannot leave him."

But my terrors were increasing every moment. There was a numb feeling creeping over me, and I was cold with fear lest I should die, and Julius work his wicked will upon his cousin.

I went to the bed with the second dose of medicine, and after bending close to the sick man, tried what seemed my last resource.

"Mr. Julius," I said, quickly, "there is an awful change! I am afraid he is going. Look!"

"No?" he said, shrinking back. "You—you think he is dying?"

"Yes!" I whispered. "Go for the doctor—go! Oh, make haste!"

I think he was glad to escape, believing his work accomplished, for he hurried down stairs. Instantly I secured the door, and took some brandy, and began to work to save my patient. I rubbed him vigorously with hot spirit, roused him to pour more brandy down his throat, and then, when he lay warm and drowsy, I rang the bell. I was aghast when Julius Lane anwered it, but I said, quietly, "please send Jane to me. I am afraid to be alone—and—and I shall want help very soon. Why do you not go for the doctor?"

"He can do no good. I shall be in the study."

My hope from escaping from the house was over. I had intended to rouse Mr. Marston, but the study was too near the doors, front and back.

Leaving Jane to watch, I wrote a hurried letter to Mr. Marston telling him what I had discovered, made the bottles into a package, and crept up stairs to the room where Sam, a bright boy of twelve was sleeping.

"Sam," I said, waking him, "listen and do not speak. If you will dress yourself, drop out of your window to the veranda roof, down to the garden, take this package to Mr. Marston, and give it into his own hands, without anyone in this house hearing you go out, I will give you a sovereign."

"I'll do it!" was the prompt reply.

And Sam was dressed and started before I thought he had his boots on.

One o'clock struck as I went downstairs, and, to my surprise, Herbert Lane was awake.

"Margaret!" he said eagerly, "the will! The one on top, in the drawer. I am of age. I can sign it. You and Jane can witness it."

Glad to baffle his murderer, I was not long in getting what he needed, and the will was signed, Jane being made to notice the hour.

Julius did not come back until the will was safely locked in my trunk, and Herbert was dozing again, more brandy being administered.

Half-past one, and a scratch on the door. Sam!

"Mr. Marston 'll be here, soon as he gets Doctor Arnold," he whispered.

"Sam, you shall have two sovereigns!" I whispered back. "Go to bed, you darling!"

Two o'clock, and Julius crept upstairs.

"How is he?" he said, as I softly opened the door.

"Very low I answered.

"Conscious"'

"Oh, no, sir; just sleeping, but his pulse sinking all the time."

I was fearing he would go to verify this, when a pull at the door-bell startled us.

"I will go," Julius said. And I listening intently, heard, a moment later,

"Stand aside, you murderous villain!" in Mr. Marston's voice, then heavy foot-steps, and I dropped insensible.

Doctor Arnold saved Herbert's life after this, and mine as well.

There was a wedding in August, but Julius Lane was not his cousin's best man. Neither he nor Doctor Wickersham have been seen in Water Valley since that terrible night.

Subscribe for the ITEM.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE strike of coke workers and miners in the Connellsville (Penn.) region is general. All the plants have closed down. Order prevails at all points. Over eighteen thousand men are idle.

THE Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Penn., has just given up another flood victim. The body, which is that of a woman, is fairly well preserved except that it is headless.

THE Connecticut House in session at Hartford voted to recede from its position and concur with the Senate.

JAMES REDPATH, the well-known abolitionist lecturer, journalist, author and Irish nationalist and Vice-President of the Anti-Poverty Society, who was run down by a horse car in New York City, died from the effects of his injuries, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

A WESTBOUND passenger train was wrecked at Groveland, N. Y. Two passengers were killed and several injured.

THE State Senate at Albany, N. Y., confirmed the nomination of James F. Pierce, to be Superintendent of the Insurance Department; six Republicans voted for him.

HAROLD E. SPAULDING, Cashier of the First National Bank and Treasurer of the North Middlesex Institution for Savings, at Ayer, Mass., has disappeared and with him has gone about $20,000 in cash. The two institutions have closed their doors.

THE official statistics of loss of life and limb in the Third Anthracite Coal Mining District of Pennsylvania for the year 1890 show that this was the most disastrous year in the history of the region. One hundred men were killed, fifty-five of whom left widows, with a total of seventy-six orphans.

EDWARD RUCK was killed and Pass Boardman and James Long fatally injured by an explosion of gas in the Nelson colliery at Shamokin, Penn.

ALLAN M. MURPHY, sixty years of age, of Barga, Mich., lost $400 in Philadelphia, Penn., by the green goods game. When he made complaint to detectives he was locked up, much to his surprise, under a recent act of Congress, which makes the negotiator in the game equally guilty. The men who played the game got away.

WITHIN twelve days four men, all employes, were killed on the system of elevated roads in New York City.

WILLIAM H. M. SISTARE, once a banker and broker, was arrested in New York City charged with having swindled August Heckscher, a Philadelphia man, out of $63,000.

LINCOLN'S birthday was celebrated with dinners in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Saratoga and Pittsburg.

SAMUEL MOREY, who came into prominence during the Garfield-Hancock Presidential campaign of 1880, died a few days ago at Nashua, N. H. He was arrested in connection with the famous Morey letter, and spent several days in Ludlow Street Jail, New York. Morey was a pensioned veteran and a member of the Grand Army.

EDWARD WERKHEISER and his team were killed in Williams township, Penn., by a cave-in of the road over an ore mine.

MISS CATHARINE DREXEL, the $7,000,000 heiress, took the final vow and became Sister Mary Catharine at Pittsburg, Penn.

THE one hundredth anniversary of Peter Cooper's birthday was celebrated by a large gathering at the Cooper Institute in New York City.

CHARLES H. MURRAY, Supervisor of the last census in New York City, refused, on orders from Superintendent Porter, to give information about it to the Assembly Investigating Committee.

South and West.

TWO boys, aged ten and twelve, sons of a German farmer named August Ford, were found dead two miles northwest of Utica, Minn. They were caught in the blizzard.

JUDGE W. H. CLAGGETT was elected United States Senator by the Idaho Legislature; he will contest the previous election of Dubois.

NATHANIEL GREENE, bookkeeper for Farnsworth & Ruggles, San Francisco, Cal., has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of $30,000.

GEORGE J. GIBSON, Secretary of the "Whisky Trust," was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and held in $20,000; he is charged with bribing a gauger to blow up an anti-trust distillery.

THE Kentucky Union Land and Railway Company has gone into the hands of a receiver, temporarily, as a means of protection against numerous suits.

A COLLISION occurred at Ingleside, Mo., between a west-bound Wabash extra train and an east-bound freight train. W. M. Bush and Keefer, brakemen, were killed. John Broderick, a conductor, and John Conley, a fireman, of the Wabash, were seriously injured.

JUDGE WILSON LEWIS, who has been active in the prosecution of the desperadoes who have been carrying on bloody feuds in the mountain regions of Kentucky, has been shot and killed by his own son, Sidney Lewis.

SIX weeks since J. A. Hale, a contractor at Durve's stone quarry at Ranger, Texas, killed a Mexican in self-defense. Next day the dead Mexican's brother went on the hunt for Hale. He found him near Canyon Switch, and attacked him with a knife. Hale shot him dead.

ECK. NORTON, of Louisville, Ky., has resigned the Presidency of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A SPAN of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge under repair at Fairmount, W. Va., fell into the Monongahela River. Charles Joyce was killed and William Thompson fatally and John Makin slightly injured.

THE Windsor, Commercial, City, Wichita and Depot hotels, five wooden structures of Wichita, Texas, were burned, together with six business houses.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ALEXANDER HUGH HOLMES STUART died at Staunton, Va., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

BY a boiler explosion in the flouring mill of Churchill & Owsley, at Windsor, Mo., Hugh L. Smith and Tom Tillberry, boilermakers, who were at work on the boiler, and Walter Beaman, engineer, and Charles Sturtevant, a miller, were instantly killed. The large mill was blown to atoms.

ITALIANS stopped work on the World's Fair site in Chicago, Ill., through fear of the mobs of unemployed workmen.

MRS. HEDWIG WENDLAND, wife of an Illinois physician, is the first victim of treatment with Koch's lymph in Milwaukee, Wis. She died at Passavant Hospital a few days since, but the matter has been kept quiet by the physicians.

PRIVATE ALBERT FLACKMAN, of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, shot and killed Gottlieb Nonneman, second cook of the company, at Presidio, Cal.

Washington.

THE Department of Agriculture reports cotton crop at 106 per cent. of the pro- of last year.

THE President made the following nominations: To be United States District Judges—James H. Reed, of Pennsylvania, for the Western District of Pennsylvania; James H. Beatty, of Idaho, for the District of Idaho.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has just issued his Texas fever regulations "to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others," in accordance with an act of Congress.

THE conference of Sioux with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ended at Washington.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury issued warrants for the payment of $1,000,000 on account of pensions aggregating $30,000,000 due in the quarter ending March 4. The latter amount represents the present available cash balance of the Treasury, so that the only Treasury surplus that will exist after these payments shall have been met is now estimated at less than $10,000,000.

BY direction of the President, Colonel Jl W. Forsyth, who was suspended by Genera. Miles for his conduct of the fight at Wounded Knee, has been restored to his command. This action was taken as a result of the investigation of the Wounded Knee fight.

THE Judiciary Committee has recommended that Judge Boardman, of the Western District of Louisiana, be impeached.

THE Indian Chiefs called at the White House in a body and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and several interpreters. The reception took place in the East Room.

THE President has approved the act for the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the bay of New York between Middleton and New Utrecht.

THE Postmaster-General has established an experimental system of free delivery among twelve towns and villages, for which purpose Congress had appropriated $10,000. The intention is to have free delivery tested in different parts of the country.

Foreign.

A FEW days ago there were two desperate combats near Mier, Mexico, between customs guards and smugglers, in which four of the guards were killed and one of the smugglers wounded.

THREE Chilian men-of-war have seceded from the revolutionary fleet, and have arrived at Montevedeo in safety.

A DECREE has been issued under the authority of the King of Italy, forbidden any one to emigrate under the age of twenty-four unless accompanied by the father of the emigrant. This is intended to put an end to the padrone traffic in children.

M. VICTOR MACE, a Paris (France) banker has disappeared, leaving due to depositors about $4,000,000.

MR. PARNELL has abandoned hope of coming to an agreement with the McCarthites; Mr. O'Brien has issued a statement concerning the reason for the failure of the negotiations.

INFORMATION received from the Rio de la Plata districts of the Argentine Republic shows that locusts and drouth have reduced the maize crop to a quarter of what the crop was in 1890.

THE United States steel cruiser Baltimore sailed from Toulon, France, for Chili.

MR. MANSFIELD (Gladstonian) was elected to the British House of Commons for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Bradlaugh; his majority was 2013.

THOUSANDS of unemployed men are besieging the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, for work.

MUSURUS PACHA, the celebrated Turkish diplomatist, for many years Ambassador in London, England, is dead.

THE Khedive of Egypt has accepted the resignation of his Ministry.

MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN, the Irish agitators, were taken from London, England, to Ireland, and lodged in Clonmel Jail.

THE Newfoundland Legislature has upbraided England for not ratifying a reciprocity convention with the United States, and there is talk of annexation.

THE German General von Braun committed suicide in Berlin by shooting himself with a revolver.

DISPATCHES received in regard to the revolution in Chili say that the houses in the towns of Pisagua and Iquique have been set on fire by shells thrown during a bombardment by the insurgent fleet.

A WOMAN about twenty-five years old, known as "Carroty Nell," was found dead in the Whitechapel district of London, England, and is supposed to have been murdered by "Jack the Ripper." She was lying on her back, with her head nearly severed from her body.

MRS. LAFRANCE and her two children were burned to death in their dwelling-house at St. Albert, Canada.

A NATIVE of the Shan States in India recently ran amuck and shot Major Nixon, Lieutenant Jameson and two Sepoys dead.

FIFTY MILLION HOGS.

Plenty of Swine Left Notwithstanding the Large Number Slaughtered.

The estimates of numbers and values of farm animals, made at the end of each year and returnable in January to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, have just been consolidated. There appears to have been little change in numbers, except on the Pacific coast and in certain portions of the Rocky Mountain area, where the winter of 1889-90 was unusually severe. Losses were especially heavy on the Pacific slope. The number of horses on farms, as reported, is 14,056,750, and the average price of all ages $67, a decline from last year of $1.84. The number of mules is 2,296,532, having an average value of $77.88, a decline from last year of thirty-seven cents.

The number of milch cows is 16,019,591, an increase of 66,708 from last year. The average value per head is $21.62, which is less by fifty-two cents than last year's average. There is a tendency to increase of dairying in the South, especially in the mountain region, which offers inducements of cheap lands and abundant grasses. Other cattle aggregate 36,875,648, including those on ranches. The highest value is $28.64 in Connecticut; the lowest $8.46 in Arkansas and in Texas $8.89.

The estimated number of sheep is 43,431,138; the average value $2.51, or an increase of twenty-four cents or more than ten per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the States, though the heavy losses from the severe winter of last year on the Pacific slope have decreased the aggregate.

The aggregate of numbers of swine is 50,625,106, showing a decline of nearly two per cent. The average value is $4.15, a decrease of fifty-[illegible] cents per head. The scarcity of corn [illegible] a slaughter of stock hogs in poor c[illegible]ing to glut the market and r[illegible]mporarily.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

55TH DAY.—The Lithographers' amendment to the Copyright bill, offered by Mr. Frye, was adopted....By a vote of yeas twenty-eight, nays twenty-nine, the Senate refused to reconsider the vote recommitting the Eight Hour bill to the Committee on Education and Labor, and the bill therefore stands recommitted.

56TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and the Naval Militia amendment was adopted....Mr. Hoar reported an original measure, a bill to divide the judicial districts of the United States into ten circuits....The House bill to revise the wages of certain employes in the Government Printing Office was passed with a substitute offered by Mr. Gorman, providing that all-night employes be paid twenty per cent. in addition to the amount paid for day labor ....The resolution of the House in relation to the death of Mr. Walker, late Representative from Missouri, was presented, and Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate and suspending business in order that fitting tribute be paid to his memory. Mr. Cockrell delivered a eulogy on him, and was followed by Messrs. Berry, Carlisle and Vest. The resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

57TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed....House bill amending section 4178, Revised Statutes, providing for the marking of vessels' names on bow and stern (with amendments) and for the marking of the draught, was passed.... The appropriation carried by the District of Columbia bill as reported is $8,307,595, an increase in the House bill of $2,750,000. This addition was made for the purpose of redeeming District of Columbia bonds which fell due July 1....Mr. Teller offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of all persons, firms or associations by whom silver bullion had been offered (under the act of July 14, 1890).

58TH DAY.—The Copyright bill was up, but no action was taken....Several pension bills, among them one for General N. P. Banks, were passed.

59TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Copyright bill. The discussion having closed the vote was taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment, and it was agreed to —yeas twenty-five, nays twenty-four. The Copyright bill was then laid aside without further action....Tributes to the career of Admiral Porter were delivered, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory.

60TH DAY.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of Messrs. Manderson and Walthall as members of the Board of Visitors at the annual examination of cadets at West Point Military Academy, and of Messrs. Chandler and Harris in a similar capacity at the Annapolis Naval Academy....The resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the recess was agreed to ....Mr. Daniel moved to amend the proviso in the Copyright bill requiring copyrighted books to be printed from type set within the United States or from plates therefrom by adding to it the words: "Or shall be otherwise produced in the United States from process executed in the United States." The discussion on this amendment was interrupted at 3:30, when the message of the President announcing the death of General Sherman was laid before the Senate. After several brief eulogies the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

53D DAY.—Mr. Geary introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of all silver the production of American mines....In Committee of the Whole, the Sundry Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills were discussed; the former measure was afterward passed in the House....Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution proposing two amendments to the House rules intended to prevent the use of the Journal of each day's proceedings as a means of obstruction.

54TH DAY.—The Barrundia affair was discussed, Mr. Dalzell defending Commander Reiter's action and Mr. Lodge upholding the Secretary of the Navy....The Dallas (Texas) Public Building bill was passed over the President's veto....The bill increasing to $100 a month the pension of the widow of General Custer was passed.

55TH DAY.—Messrs. Adoo and Fitch spoke against the shipping bill....The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered .. .A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what rules of evidence are recognized by the Pension Bureau governing examiners in the adjudication of pension claims....On motion of Mr. Evans, of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a list of the names of retired army officers now in the Civil Service.

56TH DAY.—After disposing of business of minor importance the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The appropriation for the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission was stricken out on a point of order.... The Senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to General N. P. Banks was passed.

57TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After another wrangle over the Civil Service Commission, the House passed the bill.

58TH DAY.—Mr. Flower asked unanimous consent for the passage of the bill for the erection of a new Custom House in New York City, but Mr. Dunnell objected....The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill. When about a third of the measure had been disposed of the committee rose....The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to conference.... The Speaker having laid before the House the message from the President announcing the death of General Sherman, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the House adjourned

DEATH IN THE BLIZZARD.

Six Lives Lost in the Storm in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The blizzard in the Northwest having ceased, the work of restoring interrupted railway communication went on as rapidly as possible.

The blockaded trains on the Union Pacific, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, were the first moved.

Reports show the loss of six lives during the big storm. In South Dakota a man and woman who drove out of Rapid City, bound for Elk Creek, have been found frozen in their buggy.

Near Rushville, Neb., Mrs. Milton Cummings was also fatally frozen in her buggy. Near Kearney, in the same State, two boys, Eddie Chedster and Steve St. Peters, were frozen in a cornfield while trying to make their way home from a hunting expedition.

M. L. Lissent is missing from Chadron, Neb., and parties are looking for his body.

BARON HIRSCH has authorized the trustees of the Baron Hirsch fund to apply $2,500,000 of it to the relief of Hebrew immigrants in this country.

MEN OF MARK.

Career of John P. Lovell, of Boston —Fifty Years in Business.

JOHN P. LOVELL.

The golden anniversary of the business career of Mr. John P. Lovell, one of Boston's most widely-known business men, was appropriately celebrated in that city recently. Speaking of Mr. Lovell's career, which might well "point a moral and adorn a tale," the *Turf, Field and Farm* says:

"John P. Lovell was born in East Braintree, Mass., July 25, 1820. At the age of eleven he left school and went to work in a cotton factory. One year later his mother opened a boarding house in Boston and John had another year of schooling. With this scant equipment, but with an indomitable determination to succeed in life, the boy of thirteen entered into the arena of life's battle.

"The years that followed witnessed the lad making a noble fight against the disadvantages with which he was surrounded. After an eventful life in various lines of trade, he settled down to the gunsmith business in the employ of A. B. Fairbanks, to whom he became apprenticed at a weekly salary of $2, with $25 yearly allowance for clothes, and a raise of fifty cents per week and $10 per year additional clothing allowance for each succeeding year until the age of twenty-one.

"The qualities which in later years developed the man of large enterprise and unswerving integrity took firm root in the gunsmith boy, and Mr. Fairbanks was so gratified with his success that, when John was twenty years of age, the old gentleman voluntarily took him in as a partner with one-half interest. At this time John had not a dollar in the world.

"Thus, fifty years ago, was formed the firm which to-day is represented by the great house of John P. Lovell Arms Co., whose business radiates throughout the world.

"John's profit for the first year was $700. In 1841 Mr. Fairbanks died and Leonard Grover entering, the firm became Grover & Lovell. In 1844 John P. Lovell bought out his partner's share and with renewed zeal pushed his business toward the high mark of success which he had set before himself in his youth. As the years sped by, his name and fame traveled from city to city. Through the ranks of the sporting goods dealers of America he hewed his way from the lowest to the highest place of success, until with honest pride he felt his feet securely planted on the high ground to which in boyhood days, when poor and unknown, his ambition had aspired. His family had grown up around him in the intervening years, and he now beheld his sons, developed into men ready to assist him in his old age to carry to a further success the enterprise begun years before.

"In 1874 the business was removed to the present spacious buildings in Boston which are located in the business centre of the city.

"Here daily may be seen John P. Lovell, no longer the young man whose steps are elastic in the pursuit of lofty ambitions, but John P. Lovell the man of years, who has trodden life's pathway through both the bitter and the sweet, and has emerged from its shadows and contests, a man of success both in the development of wealth and of character."

ONE HUNDRED acres of land, just south of Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., recently was sold for $1,000,000. The land is under water. It was sold for the defunct Third National Bank, which will now pay $1.00 on each dollar of its capital stock.

THE MARKETS.

7

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 25	@	5 50
Lambs	6 50	@	7 12½
Hogs—Live	3 75	@	4 00
Dressed	4½	@	6½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 35
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 11	@	1 12⅝
Rye—State	81	@	85
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	81
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	62½	@	64½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	56
Mixed Western	51	@	54
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	50
Straw—Long Rye	85	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.50c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	22
Factory	10	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	8½	@	9
Western	7½	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	23½	@	24

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 70	@	4 00
Flour—Winter Patent	4 85	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 11½	@	1 12
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	57¾	@	58
Oats—No. 2, White	51	@	51½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	93	@	95

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	12 00	@	13 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	21	@	24

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4	@	4¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Feb	1 02¾	@	1 03¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Feb	61⅛	@	61⅜
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	49½
Potatoes	90	@	1 10
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The mean annual temperature of the known globe is 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Cork, if sunken twenty feet in the ocean, will not rise, on account of the pressure of the water.

Among the astronomical attractions of the new year will be two eclipses of each the sun and the moon and a transit of Mercury across the sun's face.

The brain of the elephant is remarkably small, not more than one-twenty-third as large as that of a human being in proportion to the weight of both.

The electric light of 20,000,000 candle power in the lighthouse at Hanstholm, coast of Jutland, said to be the most powerful light in the world, is now lighted for service.

Two Belgian physicians, as the result of their consultations, have come to the conclusion that widowers and widows are more liable to consumption than either married people or people who have never been married.

The committee appointed last September to inquire into the causes of the abnormally high mortality in Madras, India, have reported that the water supply and drainage are defective.

Professor Young of Princeton, N. J., College has been awarded the valuable Janssen prize for 1890 by the French Academy of Sciences in recognition of his brilliant discoveries in spectrology.

Sounding in the Black sea shows that beyond a dept of six hundred feet the water is so impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, emanating from decaying animals and vegetable matter, that living organisms are not found there.

Layard found in the ruins of Nineveh what Sir David Brewster pronounced to be a "magnifying glass," and nearly 4000 years ago the Egyptians and Assyrians observed the stars through a "sliding tube," which we have reason to believe was a telescope.

After ten years of construction, an elaborate telephone system, connecting all the forts and military establishments of Belgium with the city of Antwerp, has just been completed. The system was specially devised to prevent the tapping of the lines by an enemy in time of war.

The sense of smell in star fishes has been studied by M. Prouho, who concludes that these animals are guided to their food by sensations perceived by the end of their arms. The sense is not diffuse, but is located in the suckers, useless for locomotion, situated at the back of the eye-plate.

Henri Pieper has invented a new and very simple incandescent lamp. A thin, pointed rod of carbon placed vertically, rests upon two horizontal copper rods about a quarter of an inch apart and forms a bridge between them. The current passes between the copper rods through the carbon rendering it incandescent. Springs move the copper rods slightly when the carbon is consumed and prevents the breaking of the circuit.

Old-time Hospitality in California.

Besides instructing the natives and incidentally fulfilling the duties of parochial clergy, the Missions extended a bountiful hospitality to all travelers and wayfarers. Planted at intervals of about a day's journey, on the natural route of travel along the coast, they became the usual resting-place for all tavelers in either direction. Horses were the only means of locomotion, and at the end of his hard day's ride the weary traveler stopped at the door of the Mission building as naturally, and with as little thought of intrusion, as one might now at a public hotel. Throwing his rein to an Indian arriero, he was received by the missionary priest, or in his absence by the sacristan, with the patriarchal hospitality that Abraham extended to Lot. A bath was provided, foll wed by a plentiful meal and a comfortable bed. He was at liberty to stay as long as his convenience required, and on leaving was provided with a fresh horse and directions, or, if needed, a guide, for his further journey. Perhaps it is a tradition from these early days, but travelers still speak kindly of the hospitality of California.—

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Faith Without Works."

TEXT: "*Faith without works is dead.*"—Jas. ii., 20.

The Roman Catholic Church has been charged with putting too much stress upon good works and not enough upon faith. I charge Protestantism with putting not enough stress upon good works as connected with salvation. Good works will never save a man, but if a man have not good works he has no real faith and no genuine religion. There are those who depend upon the fact that they are all right inside, while their conduct is wrong outside. Their religion for the most part is made up of talk—vigorous talk, fluent talk, boastful talk, perpetual talk. They will entertain you by the hour in telling you how good they are. They come up to such a higher life that we have no patience with ordinary Christians in the plain discharge of their duty. As near as I can tell, this ocean craft is mostly sail and very little tonnage. Foretopmast staysails, foretopmast studding sail, maintopsail, mizzentopsail—everything from flying jib to mizzen spanker, but making no useful voyage. Now the world has got tired of this, and it wants a religion that will work into all the circumstances of life. We do not want a new religion, but the old religion applied in all possible directions.

Yonder is a river with steep and rocky banks, and it roars like a young Niagara as it rolls on over its rough bed. It does nothing but talk about itself all the way from its source in the mountain to the place where it empties into the sea. The banks are so steep the cattle cannot come down to drink. It does not run one fertilizing rill into the adjoining field. It has not one grist mill or factory on either side. It sulks in wet weather with chilling fogs. No one cares when that river is born among the rocks, and no one cares when it dies into the sea. But yonder is another river, and it mosses its banks with the warm tides, and it rocks with floral lullaby the water lillies asleep on its bosom. It invites herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, and coveys of birds to come there and drink. It has three grist mills on one side and six cotton factories on the other. It is the wealth of two hundred miles of luxuriant farms. The birds of heaven chanted when it was born in the mountains, and the ocean shipping will press in from the sea to hail it as it comes down to the Atlantic coast. The one river is a man who lives for himself, the other river is a man who lives for others.

Do you know how the site of the ancient city of Jerusalem was chosen? There were two brothers who had adjoining farms. The one brother had a large family, the other had no family. The brother with a large family said, "There is my brother with no family; he must be lonely, and I will try to cheer him up, and I will take some of the sheaves from my field in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." The other brother said, "My brother has a large family, and it is very difficult for him to support them, and I will help him along, and I will take some of the sheaves from my own farm in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." So the work of transference went on night after night, and night after night, but every morning things seemed to be just as they were, for though sheaves had been subtracted from each farm, sheaves had also been added, and the brothers were perplexed and could not understand. But one night the brothers happened to meet while making this generous transference, and the spot where they met was so sacred that it was chosen as the site of the city of Jerusalem. If that tradition should prove unfounded it will nevertheless stand as a beautiful allegory setting forth the idea that wherever a kindly and generous and loving act is performed that is the spot fit for some temple of commemoration.

I have often spoken to you about faith, but now I speak to you about works, for "faith without works is dead." I think you will agree with me in the statement that the great want of this world is more practical religion. We want practical religion to go into all merchandise. It will supervise the labeling of goods. It will not allow a man to say a thing was made in one factory when it was made in another. It will not allow the merchant to say that watch was manufactured in Geneva, Switzerland, when it was manufactured in Massachusetts. It will not allow the merchant to say that wine came from Madeira when it came from California. Practical religion will walk along by the store shelves and tear off all the tags that make misrepresentation. It will not allow the merchant to say that is pure coffee when dandelion root and chicory and other ingredients go into it. It will not allow him to say that is pure sugar when there are in it sand and ground glass.

When practical religion gets its full swing in the world it will go down the streets, and it will come to that shoe store and rip off the fictitious soles of many a fine looking pair of shoes, and show that it is pasteboard sandwiched between the sound leather. And this practical religion will go right into a grocery store, and it will pull out the plug of all the adulterated sirups, and it will dump into the ash barrel in front of the store the cassia bark that is sold for cinnamon and the brick dust that is sold for cayenne pepper, and it will shake out the Prussian blues from the tea leaves, and it will sift from the flour plaster of Paris and bone dust and soapstone, and it will by chemical analysis separate the one quart of Ridgewood water from the few honest drops of cow's milk, and it will throw out the live animalcules from the brown sugar.

There has been so much adulteration of articles of food that it is an amazement to me that there is a healthy man or woman in America. Heaven only knows what they put into the spices, and into the sugars, and into the butter, and into the apothecary drugs. But chemical analysis and the microscope have made wonderful revelations. The board of health in Massachusetts analyzed a great amount of what was called pure coffee and found in it not one particle of coffee. In England there is a law that forbids the putting of alum in bread. The public authorities examined fifty-one packages of bread and found them all guilty. The honest physician, writing a prescription, does not know but that it may bring death instead of health to his patient, because there may be one of the drugs weakened by a cheaper article, and another drug may be in full force, and so the prescription may have just the opposite effect intended. Oil of wormwood, warranted pure, from Boston, was found to have forty-one per cent. of resin and alcohol and chloroform. Scammony is one of the most valuable medicinal drugs. It is very rare, very precious. It is the sap or the gum of a tree or bush in Syria. The root of the tree is exposed, an incision is made into the root, and then shells are placed at this incision to catch the sap or the gum as it exudes.

It is very precious, this scammony. But the peasant mixes it with cheaper material; then it is taken to Aleppo, and the merchant there mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes on to the wholesale druggist in London or New York, and he mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes to the retail druggist, and he mixes it with a cheaper material, and by the time the poor sick man gets it into his bottle it is ashes and chalk and sand, and some of what has been called pure scammony after analysis has been found to be no scammony at all.

Now, practical religion will yet rectify all this. It will go to those hypocritical professors of religion who got a "corner" in corn and wheat in Chicago and New York, sending prices up and up until they were beyond the reach of the poor, keeping these breadstuffs in their own hands, or controlling them until, the prices going up and up and up, they were after awhile ready to sell, and they sold out, making themselves millionaires in one or two years—trying to fix the matter up with the Lord by building a church, or a university, or a hospital—deluding themselves with the idea that the Lord would be so pleased with the gift He would forget the swindle. Now, as such a man may not have any liturgy in which to say his prayers, I will compose for him one which he practically is making: "O Lord, we, by getting a 'corner' in breadstuffs, swindled the people of the United States out of ten million dollars, and made suffering all up and down the land, and we would like to compromise this matter with Thee. Thou knowest it was a scaly job, but then it was smart. Now, here we compromise it. Take one per cent. of the profits, and with that one per cent. you can build an asylum for these poor miserable ragamuffins of the street, and I will take a yacht and go to Europe, for ever and ever, amen!"

Ah, my friends, if a man hath gotten his estate wrongfully, and he build a line of hospitals and universities from here to Alaska, he cannot atone for it. After a while this man who has been getting a "corner" in wheat dies, and then Satan gets a "corner" on him. He goes into a great, long Black Friday. There is a "break" in the market. According to Wall street parlance, he wiped others out, and now he is himself wiped out. No collaterals on which to make a spiritual loan. Eternal defalcation!

But this practical religion will not only rectify all merchandise, it will also rectify all mechanism and all toil. A time will come when a man will work as faithfully by the job as he does by the day. You say when a thing is slightingly done, "Oh, that was done by the job!" You can tell by the swiftness or slowness with which a hackman drives whether he is hired by the hour or by the excursion. If he is hired by the excursion he whips up the horses, so as to get around and get another customer. All styles of work have to be inspected. Ships inspected, horses inspected, machinery inspected. Boss to watch the journeyman. Capitalist coming down unexpectedly to watch the boss. Conductor of a city car sounding the punch bell to prove his honesty as a passenger hands to him a clipped nickel. All things must be watched and inspected. Imperfections in the wood covered with putty. Garments warranted to last until you put them on the third time. Shoddy in all kinds of clothing. Chromos. Pinchbeck. Diamonds for a dollar and a half. Bookbindery that holds on until you read the third chapter. Spavined horses by skillful dose of jockeys for several days made to look spry. Wagon tires poorly put on. Horses poorly shod. Plastering that cracks without any provocation and falls off. Plumbing that needs to be plumbed. Imperfect car wheel that halts the whole train with a hot box. So little practical religion in the mechanism of the world. I tell you, my friends, the law of man will never rectify these things. It will be the all pervading influence of the practical religion of Jesus Christ that will make the change for the better.

Yes, this practical religion will also go into agriculture, which is proverbially honest, but needs to be rectified, and it will keep the farmer from sending to the New York market veal that is too young to kill, and when the farmer farms on shares it will keep the man who does the work from making his half three-fourths, and it will keep the farmer from building his posts and rail fence on his neighbor's premises, and it will make him shelter his cattle in the winter storm, and it will keep the old elder from working on Sunday afternoon in the new ground when nobody sees him. And this practical religion will hover over the house, and over the barn, and over the field, and over the orchard.

Yes, this practical religion of which I speak will come into the learned professions. The lawyer will feel his responsibility in defending innocence, and arraigning evil, and expounding the law, and it will keep him from charging for briefs he never wrote, and for pleas he never made, and for percentages he never earned, and from robbing widow and orphan because they are defenseless. Yes, this practical religion will come into the physician's life, and he will feel the responsibility as the conservator of the public health, a profession honored by the fact that Christ Himself was a physician. And it will make him honest, and when he does not understand a case he will say so, not trying to cover up lack of diagnosis with ponderous technicalities, or send the patient to a reckless drug store because the apothecary happens to pay a percentage on the prescriptions sent.

And this practical religion will come to the school teacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness, and for happiness, and for honor, and will keep her from giving a sly box to a dull head, chastising him for what he cannot help, and sending discourgement all through the after years of a lifetime. This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the sins of the world in larger type than its virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements.

Yes, this religion, this practical religion, will come and put its hand on what is called good society, elevated society, successful society, so that people will have their expenditures within their income, and they will exchange the hypocritical "not at home" for the honest explanation "too tired" or "too busy to see you," and will keep innocent reception from becoming intoxicating conviviality.

Yes, there is a great opportunity for missionary work in what are called the successful classes of society. It is no rare thing now to see a fashionable woman intoxicated in the street, or the rail car, or the restaurant. The number of fine ladies who drink too much is increasing. Perhaps you may find her at the reception in most exalted company, but she has made too many visits to the wine room, and now her eye is glassy, and after a while her cheek is unnaturally flushed, and then she falls into fits of excruciating laughter about nothing, and then she offers sickening flatteries, telling some homely man how well he looks, and then she is helped into the carriage, and by the time the carriage get to her home it takes the husband and coachman to get her up the stairs. The report is, She was taken suddenly ill at a german. Ah! no. She took too much champagne, and mixed liquors, and got drunk. That was all.

Yes, this practical religion will have to come in and fix up the marriage relation in America. There are members of churches who have too many wives and too many husbands. Society needs to be expurgated and washed and fumigated and Christianized. We have missionary societies to reform Elm street, in New York, Bedford street, Philadelphia, and Shoreditch, London, and the Brooklyn docks; but there is need of an organization to reform much that is going on in Beacon street and Madison square and Rittenhouse square and West End and Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn Hill. We want this practical religion not only to take hold of what are called the lower classes, but to take hold of what are called the higher classes. The trouble is that people have an idea they can do all their religion on Sunday with hymn book and prayer book and liturgy, and some of them sit in church rolling up their eyes as though they were ready for translation, when their Sabbath is bounded on all sides by an inconsistent life, and while you are expecting to come out from under their arms the wings of an angel, there come out from their forehead the horns of a beast.

There has got to be a new departure in religion. I do not say a new religon. Oh, no; but the old brought to new appliances. In our time we have had the daguerreotype, and the ambrotype, and the photograph, but it is the same old sun, and these arts are only new appliances of the old sunlight. So this glorious Gospel is just what we want to photograph the image of God on one soul, daguerreotype it on another soul. Not a new Gospel, but the old Gospel put to new work. In our time we have had the telegraphic invention, and the telephonic invention, and the electric light invention, but they are all the children of old electricity, an element that the philosophers have a long while known much about. So this electric Gospel needs to flash its light on the eyes and ears and souls of men, and became a telephonic medium to make the deaf hear, a telegraphic medium to dart invitation and warning to all nations; an electric light to illuminate the eastern and western hemispheres. Not a new Gospel, but the old Gospel doing a new work.

Now you say, "That is a very beautiful theory, but is it possible to take one's religion into all the avocations and business of life?" Yes, and I will give you a few specimens. Medical doctors who took their religion into everyday life: Dr. John Abercrombie, of Aberdeen, the greatest Scottish physician of the day, his book on "Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord," no more wonderful than his book on "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," and often kneeling at the bedside of his patients to commend them to God in prayer. Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, immortal as an author, dying under the benediction of the sick of Edinburgh, myself remembering him as he sat in his study in Edinburgh talking to me about Christ and his hope of heaven. And a score of Christian family physicians in Brooklyn just as good as they were.

Lawyers who carried their religion into their profession: The late Lord Cairns, the Queen's adviser for many years, the highest legal authority in Great Britain—Lord Cairns, every summer in his vacation, preaching as an Evangelist among the poor of his country. John McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and President of the American Sunday School Union, feeling more satisfaction in the latter office than in the former. And scores of Christian lawyers as eminent in the church of God as they are eminent at the bar.

Merchants who took their religion into everyday life: Arthur Tappan, derided in his day because he established that system by which we come to find out the commercial standing of business men, starting that entire system, derided for it then, himself, as I knew him well, in moral character A1. Monday mornings inviting to a room in the top of his storehouse the clerks of his establishment, asking them about their worldly interests and their spiritual interests, then giving out a hymn, leading in prayer, giving them a few words of good advice, asking them what church they attended on the Sabbath, what the text was, whether they had any especial troubles of their own. Arthur Tappan, I never heard his eulogy pronounced. I pronounce it now. And other merchants just as good. William E. Dodge, in the iron business; Moses H. Grinnell, in the shipping business; Peter Cooper, in the glue business. Scores of men just as good as they were.

Farmers who take their religion into their occupation: Why, this minute their horses and wagons stand around all the meeting houses in America. They began this day by a prayer to God, and when they get home at noon, after they have put their horses up, will offer prayer to God at the table, seeking a blessing, and this summer there will be in their fields not one dishonest head of rye, not one dishonest ear of corn, not one dishonest apple. Worshiping God to-day away up among the Berkshire Hills, or away down amid the lagoons of Florida, or away out amid the mines of Colorado, or along the banks of the Passaic and the Raritan, where I knew them better because I went to school with them.

Mechanics who took their religion into their occupations: James Brindley, the famous millwright; Nathaniel Bowditch, the famous ship chandler; Elihu Burritt, the famous blacksmith, and hundreds and thousands of strong arms which have made the hammer, and the saw, and the adze, and the drill, and the ax sound in the grand march of our national industries.

Give your heart to God and then fill your life with good works. Consecrate to Him your store, your shop, your banking house, your factory and your home. They say no one will hear it. God will hear it. That is enough. You hardly know of any one else than Wellington as connected with the victory at Waterloo; but he did not do the hard fighting. The hard fighting was done by the Somerset cavalry, and the Ryland regiments, and Kempt's infantry, and the Scots Grays and the Life Guards. Who cares, if only the day was won!

In the latter part of the last century a girl in England became a kitchen maid in a farm house. She had many styles of work, and much hard work. Time rolled on, and she married the son of a weaver of Halifax. They were industrious; they saved money enough after a while to build them a home. On the morning of the day when they were to enter that home the young wife rose at 4 o'clock, entered the front door yard, knelt down, consecrated the place to God, and there made this solemn vow: "O Lord, if Thou will bless me in this place, the poor shall have a share of it." Time rolled on and a fortune rolled in. Children grew up around them, and they all became affluent; one, a member of parliament, in a public place declared that his success came from that prayer of his mother in the door yard. All of them were affluent. Four thousand hands in their factories. They built dwelling houses for laborers at cheap rents, and when they were invalid and could not pay they had the houses for nothing.

One of these sons came to this country, admired our parks, went back, bought land, opened a great public park, and made it a present to the city of Halifax, England. They endowed an orphanage, they endowed two almshouses. All England has heard of the generosity and the good works of the Crossleys. Moral—Consecrate to God your small means and your humble surroundings, and you will have larger means and grander surroundings. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." Have faith in God by all means, but remember that faith without works is dead."

FIRST Rector—Is your congregation going to raise your salary the coming year? Second Rector—Well, I don't know; they haven't finished raising my last year's salary yet.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 1.

Lesson Text: "The Shunammite's Son," 2 Kings iv., 25-37—Golden Text: John v., 21—Commentary.

After the dividing of the Jordan to allow Elisha to recross it and the healing of the waters of Jericho, both of which events were in last week's lesson, another miracle in connection with water is recorded in chapter iii. In the beginning of chapter iv. we have the record of a miracle in connection with oil; and these three miracles of the spring healed, the ditches filled and the oil multiplied were all wrought by God through Elisha on behalf of the perishing, the troubled and the needy. The God of Elisha is our God, and of Him it is written, "My God shall supply all your need" (Phil. iv., 19).

25. "So she went and came unto the man of God to Mount Carmel." Our lesson begins in the midst of the story of this woman who dwelt at Shunem, a village a few miles south of Mount Tabor and southeast from Mount Carmel. She is called a great woman (vs. 8), and she had prepared a room in her house for Elisha where he might rest and feel at home when passing that way. She had no children, but God gave her a son for her kindness to His servant. One day, when the child had grown, he went out to the field to his father, was taken ill, carried home to his mother, sat on her knees till noon and then died. She laid him on the prophet's bed and made haste to reach the prophet with the tidings. Notice the title given to Elisha eight times in this story; seven times "Man of God" and once "Holy Man of God." It is also applied to Elijah, and in I Kings xiii. is used at least fourteen times of another prophet. We are either men and women of God or of the world. What says our daily life?

26. "Run now, I pray thee, to meet her; and say unto her, Is it well with thee?" The man of God saw her afar off and thus commanded his servant to meet her and make inquiry for the health of herself, her husband and her child.

"And she answered, It is well." The soul in which the Prince of Peace rules shall have peace at all times, even in tribulation (Isa. ix., 6, 7; xxvi., 3; Jer. xxix., 11; John xvi., 33).

27. "And when she came to the man of God to the hill, she caught him by the feet." So did the women to Jesus on the morning of His resurrection (Matt. xxviii., 9). Another woman one day washed His feet with her tears, wiped them with her hair, kissed them and anointed them with ointment (Luke vii., 38).

"Let her alone; for her soul is vexed within her, and the Lord hath hid it from me." Gehazi would have thrust her away as did the disciples of Jesus many a time (Matt. xiv., 15; xv., 23; xix., 13); Gehazi had so little of the spirit of his master, the disciples so little of the Spirit of Christ. And what shall we say of ourselves?

28. "Then she said, Did I desire a son of my lord? Did I not say, Do not deceive me?" Her words to Elisha when he promised her a son are found in verse 16. Her words now seem to say, better for me never to have had this child than to have received him for only these few years. Although she said, "It is peace," her soul was evidently bitter within her.

29. "Then he said to Gehazi, Gird up thy loins, and take my staff in thine hand and go thy way, and lay my staff upon the face of the child." The prophet seems to understand that the child is dead, and with these words he sends his servant. Better if he had at once done as Elijah did in a similar case (I Kings xvii., 21). If the disciples of Jesus could not cast out the demon from the boy (Matt. xvii., 19, 20), much less could Gehazi with the prophet's staff do anything for this dead child. Gehazi could obey strictly his master's orders, but he had not enough of the spirit of his master to do his master's work.

30. "And the mother of the child said, As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee." Thus did Elisha say to Elijah three different times, and he is now reminded of his own earnest desire to obtain a blessing. God says, "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart" (Jer. xxix., 13). Much of our praying is too formal to obtain anything from God, who regards the heart and the heart's desire rather than the words which we use.

31. "And Gehazi passed on before them, and laid the staff upon the face of the child, but there was neither voice nor hearing." It is one thing to hold the truth and quite another to be held by it. The prophet's staff in the hand of Gehazi was very unlike the presence of the prophet himself.

32. "And when Elisha was come into the house, behold the child was dead and laid upon his bed." The child was in the prophet's bed (vs., 21)—a use of it that the woman never dreamed of when she prepared it for Elisha. When we are blessing others we are often unconsciously preparing a resting place for our own sorrows, a comfort for ourselves in time of trouble. The child was dead. We must believe that all who are not born from above are dead in sins, and that nothing but the voice of God can give them life (Eph. ii., 5; John v., 25).

33. He went in therefore, and shut the door upon them twain, and prayed unto the Lord." It is no formal servant and staff business now, but hand to hand and heart to heart work with the dead child and the living God. Now he does as Elijah did. He sees and realizes that the child is dead, and he prepares to take hold of God with as much earnestness as when he sought the double portion of Elijah's spirit. Nothing under the sun is before him now but this dead child. He has but one aim, one object; one desire; and that is that the child shall live.

34. "And he went up, and lay upon the child, and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands." The child in the prophet's bed may suggest that the children must be placed in the warmest sympathies of our hearts, and that our beds must witness our cries. Our mouths must utter children's words, our eyes see as children see and our hands take hold as children's hands; in other words we must make ourselves one with the children whom we would save.

"And he stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm." Spurgeon says that there is no stretching that is harder than to stretch one's self to a child. When we do this, however, in honest reliance upon God, there will surely be a response, the flesh of the child will wax warm.

35. "Then he returned and walked in the house to and fro; and went up and stretched himself upon him." Not in a moment, nor in a day, does the fullness of life come. We must take as our motto: "Patient continuance in well doing" (Rom. ii., 7), and remember that "In due season we shall reap if we faint not" (Gal. vi., 9). "And the child sneezed seven times, and the child opened his eyes." So we must not rest till there is very manifest life. We must cover the children with our compassion, take them to our hearts, work with them and pray for them, in wholehearted reliance upon God, until they can say: "I see Jesus as my own dear Saviour."

36. "So he called her, and when she was come in unto him, he said, Take up thy son." Elisha called his servant, and Gehazi called the woman, and thus Elisha spake to her. She was not deceived, but only tried. God is able to raise up even from the dead.

37. "Then she went in, and fell at his feet, and bowed herself to the ground, and took up her son and went out." Her soul is no longer vexed within her, but full of gratitude and adoration. Our souls shall be full to overflowing in that day when, in the resurrection, He shall give us back our loved ones, and the glory that shall be revealed shall far outweigh all the sufferings and separations of this present time. Why not anticipate those joys and praise Him day by day for the glories which He has prepared for them that love Him?—*Lesson-Helper.*

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHINA has one railroad.

JAMAICA'S exhibition is open.

IOWA is spreading its beet sugar.

VOLAPUK is spoken by 5,000,000.

THE Arkansas treasury is empty.

MAINE'S first iron ship is finished.

WYOMING had two failures in 1890.

GERMANY will hold on to Damaraland.

CONGRESS costs the people $30,000 a day.

TROOPS have left Suakim to occupy Tokar.

A GREAT many pleasure tourists are in Egypt.

INFLUENZA has appeared in the Italian Riviera.

CHICAGO, Ill., is to have a great coal entrepot.

DURING last year 350 medicines were patented.

There are now 20,000 Protestant Christian in Mexico.

A MEERSHAUM mine has been discovered in Florida.

THE Farmers' Alliance in Kansas has 116 newspapers.

ITALIAN exports for 1890 show a decrease of $15,000,000.

THERE were 2640 suicides in the United States last year.

FIFTEEN members of the present Congress have died in office.

THE Government of Chili has prohibited the export of nitrates.

THE Kingdom of Siam, Asia, proposes to create a National bank.

CHILI has seven war vessels in course of construction in Europe.

PITTSBURG, Penn., is talking of a $25,000,000 ship canal to Lake Erie.

THE North Carolina Legislature has fixed the interest rate at six per cent.

THERE are 6000 applications for the Koch lymph on file in Berlin, Germany.

THE State of Texas has $772,836 in the treasury after paying every claim.

FLORIDA is said to have more visitors this winter than before for many years.

THE soda fountain men have formed a combine with a capital stock of $3,750,000.

THE California Legislature has appropriated $300,000 for World's Fair purposes.

THE Melbourne (Australia) international exhibition has closed with a deficit of $1,190,000.

THE German navy will have thirty-seven more vessels in active service this year than last.

FRENCH railways have reduced second and third class passenger fares twenty and thirty per cent.

THE twine used in the United States post-offices to tie up letters for the mail costs $72,000 a year.

CHINA is trying to raise a loan of $35,000,000 of gold at ninety-five, interest four and a half per cent.

TWO THOUSAND boomers are hiding in caves in the Cherokee Strip. Soldiers have been ordered to eject them.

THE plantation Africans on the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, have again revolted.

AN apparently endless supply of sapphires is reported to have been discovered at Withersfield, on the Central Railway, Queensland.

A WOMAN died in the workhouse at Alverstroke, England, recently, at the age of ninety-six, who had been a pauper during the whole of her life.

IT has been discovered that Patsy Devine, who was hanged at Clinton, Ill., in 1881 for the murder of Aaron Goodfellow, of Bloomington, was innocent.

BRAKEMAN WARD, of Albany, Ga., was killed while flirting with two girls from the top of the train. He backed off the car and was mangled to death.

W. A. WALTERS, who entered the Missouri Pacific Hospital in St. Louis, January 21, a consumptive, has just been dischared cured by Koch's lymph.

THE census bureau of Florida has announced the population by counties and races as follows: Whites, 224,461; colored, 166,678; Indians, 168; Chinese, 101; Japanese, 14; total, 391,422.

OVER THE VETO.

The Dallas (Texas) Public Building Bill Passed by the House.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Abbott, of Texas, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the bill providing for an extension of the public building at Dallas, Texas, at a cost of $200,000. This bill passed Congress last session, but was vetoed by the President. The recommendation of the committee is that the bill be passed over the veto. The bill was passed—yeas, 141; nays, sixty-nine: the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE day after the tobacco factory in Madrid was burned 10,000 women invaded the palace court yard, and Queen Christine gave orders that a delegation should be allowed to come to her. It was a strange sight, says an eyewitness, to see those cigarieres, with their shawls crossed on their hips and their red foulard handkerchiefs on their heads, mounting the staircase of Charles V.—never before so invaded. They brought with them a little boy about the age of the young king, who, mounted on the shoulders of his mother, lisped out a little speech to the queen. Queen Christine, much touched, took the young fellow on her knee and kissed him several times. The queen promised help, and in the meantime gave $2,000 to the cigarieres.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
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Calvin.

Rev. Snyder, the junior minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place, is at Port Royal on the sick list. We have been unable to learn the nature of his illness, but hope that he may speedily recover from his bodily afflictions, so that he may again be with us to engage in the work of the Master.

David Gosnell, whose house was destroyed by fire last fall, will remove to Sheriff Zeigler's farm this spring.

Miss Allie Greenland filled as teacher, the vacancy produced during the former part of last week at this place, by our teacher, S. L. Glasgow, having to attend court as juror. Allie is an earnest girl and we believe would make a good teacher in the public schools.

Our old-time neighbor, Benj. Erb, formerly of this valley, but now of Blair county, in company with his two sons, Alfred and John, is visiting friends about Calvin. Albert and John are ministers of the gospel and are hard workers in the cause of the Master, while the father is an excellent singer. They are taking a lively interest in the meeting which is now in progress at Otterbein chapel, in this valley.

Rev. Lipscomb, of the U. B. Church, is holding a series of meetings at Otterbein. We have not been able to learn the effects of the meetings, but since Rev. Lipscomb is a great revivalist it is hoped they will have good meetings.

Our boys are commencing to drop out of school one by one. We feel sory the boys cannot see that it would be much better for them to remain in school just as long as they have an opportunity to do so.

J. C. Wright, while out on the west side of Sidling Hill one day last week, hauling wood, was struck over the left eye with such force that he was unable to work for a period of time because of the shock. Mr. Wright was sitting on the sled and by some means a sapling caught fast somewhere about the point of his sled tongue, and when the sled moved far enough to leave the sapling free, it flew back with much force, and had Mr. Wright been in such a position that the stroke would have been direct, no doubt it would have injured him severely.

The citizens of this valley met at Sheridan school house on last Tuesday evening and nominated the following gentlemen for township officers, to be elected on the 17th inst.: School director, O. T. Swope; supervisor, Madison Wright auditor, Wm. Swope; inspectors, Henry Pheasant and M. Brenneman; judge of election, W. P. Wright. By the time this is in print we shall know whether or not these gentlemen have been elected.

The quarterly meeting in the U. B. church was largely attended, Revs. Albert and John Erb, of Blair county, assisting in the services.

Our sick people are convalescing. Among the number that are aged are Rev. Geo. Smith, Mrs. Captain Park, Mrs. Elizabeth Bumgardner and James Chilcote. Philip Park, who has been down with pneumonia, is able to be up at this writing.

Prof. Giffin's vocal class is getting along first-class. He has some very apt pupils.

Our schools are moving along nicely. There is something in having the right men in the right place.

Wheat is looking very promising at this writing.

Esquire Shaffer says that the person who lost his pipe in his corn crib one night recently can have it by calling at his office, as he has no use for it.

John M. Stever has been raising up his saw mill roof, which the heavy snow broke down some time ago.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Rupert, in Huntingdon.

There will be but very little moving in this place next April.

One or two weddings are booked for this place in the near future.

The excitement at Cherry Grove over the stone crusher has almost subsided. How easily some people are duped.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

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Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

J. T. HIMES,
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

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The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

CHANGE.

It is human nature to want variety. We get tired of monotony. We change our advertisement in order to give you the knowledge which everybody should have, and to attract your attention to the newest things in merchandise. There is nothing new about having a stock of Groceries, but I have such a stock as is desirable to every housekeeper. It comprises so many things and I want you to come and see all of them.

Let us talk about SHOES long enough to say to you, come and see the

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It sells at $2.25 per pair and every pair is warranted.

Then, for variety, we change to Dry Goods. Logan has a full line and he sells Calico as low as 5 cents. Why pay 8 cents for Calico when Logan will sell you the best in the market for 7 cents?

Then, Logan is selling a lot of suits of

Men's Ready-made Clothing at Cost

and a lot of Men's Pants from $1.00 up. He has Overalls from 50 cents up. Boys' Waists at 25 cents, and a big line of Hats and Caps at cost.

Just let us mention here that Logan has a lot of Women's Shoes that he must sell. He offers them at cost.

DRESS : GOODS.

I have bought a large line of Dress Goods which will be in in a few days. The ladies should not fail to see them,

---

I have made arrangements to supply all cash customers who buy from time to time to the amount of $20.00,

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It is full of valuable recipes—a very useful book. Don't fail to secure one. I buy for cash and sell on a close margin, and want everybody to have the benefit of it.

The best of men need credit some times, but there is a class of men who only ask for credit that they may get something for nothing. These I don't want on my books. They are known by all the merchants and they know themselves. To these I say, DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT. All accounts must be settled in full on pay day.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and leftsame with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES B. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

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"The Item."

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In our method of doing business. We continue to sell as cheap to those who buy on orders or 30 days as to those who are fortunate enough to have the cash. We make no presents to cash buyers that we do not give to our credit customers. We believe in giving lowest possible prices to all, and let them buy the presents with their surplus, which suits them best.

New Goods Received This Week:

FINE FRENCH PEAS,
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TOMATO SOUP,
SLICED PINE APPLES,
CHOW CHOW,
CRANBERRY SAUCE.
CAR LOAD OF SALT.

We want you to call every day. Every day brings us something new, and you will find it here first of all.

Men's Calf Shoes.

Congress or False, $2.00.

Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing at your own price, as we wish to close out our entire stock at once.

Men's Pants, 95c.
Ov[illegible] c.
Large line of

Dry Goods,

at prices that defy competition.

Prints 5 to 6½.
Dress Ginghams, good patterns, 8c
Apron " " " 5c
Yarns, all kinds, at cost.
Ladies' Skirts and Underwear at cost.
Ladies' Wool Hose, 30c—extra length.
Blue Flannel, 35c yd., worth 50c.
Scarlet " 35c " " 45c.
" " 26c " " 35c.
Misses' Nellie Bly and Plush Helmet Caps at 25c. Some of them cost $1.00, but they must go.
Children's Knit Jackets at 48c, worth 60c.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots at cost.
Special Bargains in Men's and Boys'

Gloves and Mittens, Underwear, Caps, &c.

Special bargains in Men's Overcoats and Pea Jackets.

We wish to call your attention to new goods in our

Grocery Department.

Leggett's Imp. Jelly—will make one 1 pint—10 cts.
30-lb. pails Applebutter, $2.00.
Horse Radish, pint bottle, 15c.
Pure Rock Candy Drops, 60c.
Pure Silver Leaf Maple Syrup, 1.25
Best Roasted Coffee, 25c.
Best Mince Meat, 10c.
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It is impossible to give you a list and prices on all lines. Come and see us and we will guarantee you lowest prices on

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets. Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Jewelry, Groceries, Drugs, Wood and Willow-ware,

Notions,

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All sales of $5.00 or over, of Haps, Blankets, Overcoats, and Pea Jackets, $1.00 per month; $10.00 or over, $2.00 per month. Now is the time to buy.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 18, 1891.

LOCAL NOTES.

—J. P. Wilson is serving his couutry as a juryman this week.

—R. C. Fields is very much afflicted at present with rheumatism.

—L. S. Swope and wife returned yesterday from a week's visit to Orbisonia.

—Miss Annie McLaughlin has returned from a visit to her sister at Middletown.

—Mrs. Evans keeps all the latest styles of millinery, trimmings and fancy goods.

—James R. Barkley and wife, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Mary Fields, of Duncansville, is circulating among her many friends in this vicinity.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

—Miss Emma Thayer, of Hector, Ohio, is spending a couple months with her sister, Mrs. B. O'Connor.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Albert Hicks and wife, Sherman Bolinger and wife and Miss Ida Hooper, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Noah Q. Speer, jr., and Miss Frances A. Speer, of Pittsburgh, are spending a few days in Mapleton, the guests of their brother's family.

—Mrs. Amanda Bratton, of Harrisburg arrived in Mapleton, Saturday evening and will spend a few days among friends in this place.

—A very pleasant social gathering was held at the residence of J. P. Wilson last evening after church, the occasion being a birthbay surprise to his daughter, Miss Prudie Wilson.

—H. C. Madden, Esq., of Huntingdon, will erect a complete roller mill at Maddensville, this county. D. M. Cowher, of Mapleton, has received the contract for the mill, which will be of the most improved patern.

—The St. Valentine's Bazaar held at Mill Creek last Friday and Saturday evenings, under the auspices of the Mill Creek M. E. church, was quite a success financially, the society clearing in the neighborhood of $50.

—Enzer Chilcote, having sold his property in Hopewell township to Mrs. John Hinkle, of Williamsburg, Blair county, for $600, last week purchased the Amos L. Smith farm in Hare's valley. Consideration $830.

—Andrew B. Johnston, a Trough Creek boy, has secured the position of engineer at the Lewistown water works, and has moved from Milroy to that place. His latch string is out to his Huntingdon county friends who happen down that way.

—W. C. No. 321, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon, will attend divine services, in a body, at the Baptist church next Sunday morning. W. C. No. 346, of Mount Union, will attend services in a body at the Methodist church, Sunday afternoon. The ministers of Mount Union will officiate.

—A district convention, consisting of three delegates from each of the camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in this county will be held at Orbisonia next Saturday. Several matters of importance will be discussed and the new work will be exemplified. Let every camp be fully represented.

—William Love is closing out his business in this place and next week will move to Nicholson, Pa., where he will engage with a brother-in-law, in the general mercantile bnsiness. Mr. and Mrs. Love are both held in high esteem by the people of this place and we are sorry to have them leave us, but wish them unbounded prosperity in their new home.

—Rev. R. M. Snyder, of Cassville, spent a couple of days of last week beneath the parental roof. He preached very acceptably in the M. E. church on Friday evening of last week. We thought our young friend had returned to Cassville, but, as he took quite sick, he was unable to leave here, and he is now under the care of the doctor. He expects to return to his work the latter part of this week.—*Port Royal Times.*

—Mrs. S. J. Yocum returned home last Saturday evening from a three-months' visit to friends in Illinois, Kentucky and other parts of the west. She had an enjoyable visit and is greatly improved physically. Her many friends were glad to greet her.

—The meeting in the M. E. church entered upon the sixth week Sunday evening. Up to this time there have been 59 conversions and last night there were 15 penitents at the altar. The church is crowded nightly and great interest is manifested. We hope scores of others may embrace the opportunity to seek the Lord.

—George W. Shoop, who for the past few years has been making his home in Kansas and Illinois, arrived in Mapleton last Saturday evening. About the first of March he will return to Chicago, where he is employed at the carpenter trade. George is a good mechanic and we are glad to note that he has been prospering.

—William Quigley last week sold the greater part of his interests in the new sand works west of town to Phillips & Co., a Pittsburgh glass firm, retaining for himself but a royalty. The price paid was $12,500 with the provision that should the new firm want to purchase Mr. Quigley's remaining interest they shall pay $5,000 for the same. Messrs. Philips & Co. have commenced the erection of a sand building on the site of Mrs. P. Hooper's blacksmith shop, to which place they will run the sand from the works by means of spouts. The tannery siding is to be extended to the new building. We wish the new firm great success.

Festival.

There will be a festival held in the hall of Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, P. of H., situated in Tod township, one-half mile west of Trough Creek M. E. church, on the evening of Feb. 26, 1891. Oysters, ice cream and other dainties which constitute a festival, will be served. All are invited to attend.

By order of COMMITTEE.

Fire in Tod Township.

Last Friday evening the property of Amon Saylor, in Tod township, consisting of a new barn, which had been built during the past summer, an old log barn, a wagon shed and a sheep stable were all destroyed by fire. He succeeded in getting his stock out, but lost all his feed. The fire originated by the upsetting of a lantern in the barn, by which the hay was saturated with oil, the hay catching fire and the flames spreading rapidly. Mr. Saylor's loss is heavy, as there was no insurance on the buildings.

Fashions.

A few hints as to coming styles are always interesting to the ladies, and from advance sheets we glean the following: In Millinery, this will not be a "black season," all colors will be worn among which brown, ecrue and drab take the lead. Laces will be one of the leading articles of trimming, and when combined with flowers, feathers, crepe, ribbon or velvet have a very artistic effect. Flowers? Oh, yes; flowers in abundance; even toques are made entirely of flowers. Lovely little bonnets are made with the whole crown of roses, daisies or pansies. A new tad is a floral necklace. We find buckles every where, on hats, bonnets, belts, sashes, sleeves and slippers. Rushes are wonderfully pretty in designs and coloring and have crowded out the collars.

High Water.

Sunday night rain commenced falling, warm winds set in and, as a result, the melting of the heavy body of snow together with the rain which continued falling from Sunday evening until yesterday morning, has swollen the Juniata until its banks are no longer able to contain the stream. The water is higher than it has been at any other time for years, excepting, of course, the great flood of June 1, 1889. As we closed our forms at 10 o'clock last night the water was still slowly rising, being within one foot of the sills of the bridge at this place. The railroad company are somewhat anxious and to provide for an emergency are having stone loaded here and taken to various points along the line. We hope the waters may subside by this morning.

The Election.

Of the 181 voters in Mapleton only 73 considered it worth their while to go to the polls yesterday to cast their votes for those who shall rule in municipal affairs during the coming year. It is safe to predict that those who will find fault with the incoming administrations are among the 108 stay-aways. The fact that only good men had been placed in nomination is no excuse. We have every confidence in those elected as well as in those defeated, but the absence of the voters from the polls is not conducive to the best interests of good government. Following is the vote:

CHIEF BURGESS,

R. N. McCarl	57
A. M. Parker	15

ASSISTANT BURGESS,

W. H. Mounts	70
A. Lamberson	1

COUNCILMEN,

A. W. Swope	71
A. Lamberson	41
T. M. Logan	28
George Morgan	1

SCHOOL DIRECTORS,

T. M. Logan	41
T. M. Wood	39
G. W. Wright	35
J. E. McDonald	27
A. W. Swope	1

JUDGE OF ELECTION,

Allison Heeter	41
G. D. Wood	29

INSPECTORS,

Harry Lamberson	43
Z. T. McDonald	22
S. B. Neice	5
John A. Patterson	1

HIGH CONSTABLE,

S. P. Stubbs	41
Allison Heeter	29

TAX COLLECTOR,

J. A. Toomey	70
R. N. McCarl	1

AUDITOR,

George Morgan	42
T. W. Smith	29
W. H. Mounts	1

UNION TOWNSHIP.

In the east district of Union township a larger percentage of votes were cast than in the borough. Of the 120 voters, 72 exercised their rights as freemen. The vote stood as follows;

JUDGE OF ELECTION,

David Shore	71

INSPECTORS,

Amos Beaty	28
Thompson Miller	24
Amon L. Querry	18

SCHOOL DIRECTORS,

O. T. Swope	70
S. P. Pheasant	45
J. M. Oswalt	28

SUPERVISORS,

Thompson Boring	68
J. M. Wright	41
A. Roland	31

ASSESSOR,

Jesse S. Pheasant	71

COLLECTOR,

George Hall	72

AUDITOR,

W. L. Swope	43
W. L. Wright	6

CLERK,

David Sloan	27

We have no returns from the Calvin district of Union township.

Won By Americans.

In the *Queen's* last word contest, Dr. Edmund T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe and $200 in cash, and Annie B. Turner, of Deposit, N. Y., secured the special prize of a handsome, Shetland pony.

The publishers of this well-known Magazine have decided to offer one more Competition, and to the persons sending them the largest list of English words (of not less than four letters) constructed from the letters contained in the three words, "Dominion of Canada," they offer many useful prizes, including $750 in cash, Shetland ponies, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantle Clocks, etc., all to be awarded strictly in order of merit. An elegant Silver Tea Service (valued $30) will be given each day to the persons from whom the largest list is received that day from the State in which they reside. The object of this special daily prize for each State is to increase the interest in the *Queen's* competitions in every locality in the United States. Those desiring to contest for one of these valuable prizes may start on their list at once, but send six U. S. 2c. stamps, and receive last number of the *Queen* with full particulars before forwarding your list. Address

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
TORONTO, CANADA,

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Mapleton Saturday, February 28, 1891. Owing to the progress of the meeting in the M. E. church no entertainment willbe held on Friday evening but the program for Saturday will be interspersed with music and literary exercises. Topics have been selected by educators as follows and each has signified his intention of being present to discuss the same:

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE.—Prof. J. E. Saylor.

LOCAL GEOGRAPHY.—J. G. Dell.

WHY?—J. B. Boring.

DISCIPLINE.—Prof. C. E. Kauffman.

PRIMARY WORK.—Jno. O. Smith.

TEACHERS' SUNSHINE.—E. U. Hamilton.

HISTORY.—L. R. Smith.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—J. A. Harkins.

PAPER.—Miss M. Blanche Stitt.

"OIL."—Prof. S. G. Rudy, county superintendent.

"GAS."—Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, ex-county superintendent.

PERSONAL HABITS OF PUPILS.—C. W. Hiney.

Replies have been received from the following teachers stating that they would be present but they have not yet selected subjects: Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, Prof. L. S. Shimmell, Prof S. J. Bierley, A. P. Silverthorn, H. A. Thompson, F. S. Campbell and Miss Lettie Chilcote.

Replies have not yet been received to invitations extended to Prof. W. M. Benson. Prof. S. B. Taylor, Misses Lottie Spiese, Flora Himes, Sue Fink, Jean McDonald, Annie Stratford, John W. Tate, Wm. Johnson, S. L. Glasgow, Miles Chilcote, and others.

I. N. SWOPE,
J. F. MCCLAIN,
MISS FANNIE ISENBERG,
COMMITTEE.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1891—David Barnet will sell at his residence in Tod township, personal property consisting of 3 horses, 1 colt, 2 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 3 shotes, 14 head of sheep, threshing machine, wagons, grain drill, horse rake, 2 mowers, plows, harrows, collars, bridles, saddle, hay fork and fixtures, chains, smithing tools, etc. Also, household goods consisting of cook stove and fixtures, 1 parlor organ, and many other article too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. See large bills.

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the present session of the General Assembly for the passage of An Act to reimburse the estate of George Kyler, deceased, for damages done to property of said George Kyler, by troops camped thereupon in the year 1863.

A. C. FISHER,
Feb. 18, '91. Attorney for Heirs.

JEWELER.

B. F. SHEIBLEY,

of Sheibley & Shaeffer, Jewelers, of McVeytown, will be at the Juniata House, in Mapleton,

Mouday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
February 23, 24 and 25,

and will do all kinds of repairing in his line. He will have on hand a full line of

Watches, Chains, Spectacles, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Speciaity.

Engraving of all Kinds Neatly Done.

Work done neatly and thoroughly and at lowest living prices. Give him a call.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR NEW BOOK, RECENT

INDIAN WARS,

By JAMES P. BOYD, A. M. A full account of all Indian wars for the past 30 years, including The Minnesota Massacre and its terrors; The Sioux Wars on the Missouri River and in Wyoming; The Wars of '68 and '69 with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes; Custer's War with the Comanches and Cheyennes; The Modoc War of 1873; Wars with Sitting Bull and other chiefs from 1876 to 1880; The Custer Massacre; The Nez Perces War; Sketches of leading chiefs and a complete history of

THE PRESENT WAR.

Over 300 pages. Cloth, $1.00; Paper covers, 50cts; Agent's outfit, 25cts. Everybody interested. Intense excitement everywhere. A thrilling book. Sells as fast as you can show it. Prices at which everybody can buy. A quick canvass will pay you big. Send 25cts. for outfit at once. Address,

FRANKLIN NEWS CO.,
720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THERE IS A RAGE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The average customer wants

Cheap Shoes,
Cheap Calico,
Cheap Muslin.

The real fact is, the price paid for a cheap article is to the purchaser in reality, a high price. Every dealer who acts conscientiously will urge his customers to buy

Good Goods Only.

Our aim is to sell good goods to good customers. We believe it pays our customers; we believe it pays ourselves.

Good Goods at Cost.

We are now offering the following goods at cost:

Overcoats,
Wool Underwear,
Blankets,
Gloves,
Yarns,
Prints.

All prints--for 30days ---5c to 6 1-2c.

The Douglass Shoe.

Men's, $2.50 and $3.00.

Reduced Ladies' Cloth:

Delanes,
Cashmeres,
Ginghams.

Just received a full and complete line of Hats. Latest styles for Spring and Summer.

J. G. GILLAM.

ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

Fatty Degeneration of the Heart Killed Him.

A Sketch of the Naval Hero's Long Career.

DAVID D. PORTER.

Admiral David D. Porter, who has been in failing health for some time, died suddenly at 8:15 o'clock a few mornings ago, at his residence in Washington City from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Dr. Wales, the physician attending Admiral Porter, was hastily summoned to his bedside, but the Admiral was dead before he arrived. All the members of the family were at home at the time. Although death came suddenly, it was not unexpected by the family.

Sketch of His Life.

In the death of Admiral David Dixon Porter the country loses the last of a trio of naval commanders who sustained in the Civil War the finest traditions of the old navy. Though far from being alone in this record of gallantry, the names of Farragut, Foote and Porter have a pre-eminence of their own.

In every man his ancestors live over again, and the biography of David D. Porter begins in the person of that David Porter, born in Boston, 1780. Five generations of his family have served in the navy. Alexander, the grandfather of Commodore David, commanded a Boston merchantman, giving his aid to the colonies, and his son, Captain David, the Commodore's father, commanded vessels commissioned by General Washington in the Continental service. Commodore David Porter's career was distinguished throughout, culminating perhaps in his gallant fight of the Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili. This breach of neutrality was a favorite reproach of Americans against the British until we found it needful to follow their example in taking the Florida.

David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Penn., June 8, 1813, and thus lacks a few months of completing his seventy-eighth year. David D. had his first experience in the Mexican service in 1827, being then fourteen years of age. In 1829 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, and attained his lieutenancy in 1841. He served during the entire Mexican war, had charge of the naval rendezvous at New Orleans, and was engaged in every action on the coast

Afterward he commanded for some years steamships in the Pacific Mail service between New York and the Isthmus of Panama. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed to the command of the frigate Powhatan, on service in the Gulf. In Farragut's attack on New Orleans, Porter now promoted to Commander, commanded the mortar fleet. Farragut, having destroyed the Confederate fleet of fifteen vessels, left the reduction of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip to Porter while he proceded to the city. The forts surrendered in April, 1862. Porter then assisted Farragut in all the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he effectively bombarded the forts and enabled the fleet to pass in safety.

For his services at Vicksburg Porter received the thanks of Congress and the commission of Rear Admiral, dated July 4, 1863, the date of the fall of that town. He ran past the batteries of Vicksburg and captured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf which put him in communication with General Grant. In the spring of 1864 Porter cooperated with Banks in the Red River campaign, and later in the same year was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron, and reduced Fort Fisher, General Terry commanding the land forces. Rear Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress, which was the fourth that he received during the war.

Rear Admiral Porter was promoted to be Vice-Admiral on July 25, 1866, served awhile as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and was then transferred to Washington. On August 15, 1870, he was appointed Admiral of the Navy, the highest grade in the service. In 1885 Porter published "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War."

He was married in 1839 to Anne Patterson, a daughter of Commodore D. T. Patterson. He leaves one son in the Navy, one in the Marine Corps, besides two others in private life, and two daughters.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

He Begged for Food, Though He Had Amassed a Fortune.

Thomas Thomas, a hermit, aged seventy-five years, residing at Carmantown, N. J., died a few days ago after several months' suffering from a cancer. The deceased was well known throughout the county and had lived the life of a miser for many years, and since his wife's death has lived by himself, doing his own housework. The old hermit, it is said, is worth about $50,000 in money and owns several fine houses. He has been known to beg food and on election day himself and five sons voted for the party who paid them best. During the spring of last year a fierce forest fire raged in the woods near his house, and, fearing that his property would be destroyed, he ran into the house and in a few moments came out again carrying a chest full of money, it is said, all in $20 gold pieces. Six children, all married, survive him. He owned a considerable quantity of real estate in different parts of the county.

KILLED WIFE AND SELF.

The Woman's Face was Partially Eaten Off by a Cat.

Charles Knack, of Leopolds, Wis., shot and killed his wife and himself last week. The bodies were not found until six days afterward. The face of Mrs. Knack had been partly eaten off by a cat which was in the room. Knack and his wife did not live peaceably together, and it is supposed the shooting was done during a quarrel.

LATER NEWS.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, addressed the striking spinners at the Clark Thread Mills, Newark, at their invitation.

THE delegation of Sioux chiefs visited the Indian School at Carlisle, Penn.

MRS. JOHN MACKAY went into the cellar of her house, at Lenox, Mass., to fill a kerosene lamp, taking with her a candle. In some way her clothes caught fire and she rushed up the stairs in flames. She was burned so badly that she died.

STEPHEN HARDING, aged eighty-seven, ex-Governor of Utah, ex-Chief Justice of Colorado and ex-Consul to Valparaiso, Chili, died recently at Milan, Ind.

MEXICO bandits attacked the ranch of Victoriana Hernandez, near San Antonio, Texas. Oscar Duke, an eight-year-old boy living at the ranch, was killed, and Victoriana Hernandez, who is nearly eighty years old, was fatally wounded. One of the bandits was also killed.

THE World's Fair Directory at Chicago, Ill., passed a resolution creating the office of Solicitor-General. Congressman Butterworth, who is now Secretary of the local Board, will assume the duties of Solicitor General and attend to the legal and legislative affairs of the Board.

A CODE of punishments for enlisted men convicted by court-martial has at last been prepared at the War Department.

THE Commissioner of Labor has made a report to the President on the cost of production of steel and steel rails.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S body lay in state at his home and thousands embraced the opportunity to take a final look at the face of the naval hero. The body, which was inclosed in a velvet casket, rested in the center of the drawing room. It was guarded by a squad of marines.

AN important engagement has taken place in Tarapaca, Chili, between the rebels and the Government forces, and the latter were completely defeated.

DURING the burning of the Romscheid Theatre at London, England, three actresses were burned to death and several seriously injured.

THE invitation of the United States to France to be represented at the World's Fair in Chicago has been formally accepted by the French Government.

LABOR WORLD.

SKILLED Japanese get a penny a day.

IN New York City 100,000 men are idle.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) painters work eight hours.

THE Austrian shoemakers strike has collapsed.

NEW YORK'S bakers' union runs a class in languages.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) shoemakers lost an eight months' strike.

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 96,000 members.

NEW YORK granite cutters will demand eight hours on April 1.

THERE are symptoms of depression in the iron and textile industries.

A GENERAL strike of trainmen on the Canadian Pacific is threatened.

NEW YORK slipper makers working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day get $1.25 and $1.50.

SOME Boston (Mass.) railroad laborers only get $1.35 a day, while others roads pay $1.75 and $2.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND men and boys are out of employment in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke mines.

A BREWERS' union at San Francisco, Cal., has nearly doubled wages and reduced hours almost one-half.

THE K. of L. invites all unions to join in the movement to form a third party with the Farmers' Alliance.

THE coal miners' risks are shown by the thousands of widows and fatherless children in Pennsylvania's coal region.

ORGANIZED labor in Chicago, Ill., passed resolutions against the employment of non-union labor on the World's Fair.

RAILROAD employes, suffering indirectly from the granger attacks on railroads, will organize against such legislation.

BERLIN (Germany) police have come to the conclusion that they are inadequately paid. A strike is possible unless their wages are advanced.

IT cost five cents to swear in a certain Grand Rapids (Mich.) factory, and the box which contains the fines and which is now nearly full is to be sent to the heathen.

THE labor organizations of Indiana demand, among other things, that the inhabitants of towns of more than 10,000 population shall have the right to vote on franchises.

IF you wear side whiskers don't apply to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for a job. It has long been the rule on that road and its branches not to employ a side whiskered man in any capacity.

JOSEPH W. SMITH, a former brakeman on the Boston and Albany road, was awarded $10,000 damages in his suit against the company at Boston, Mass., for the loss of an arm while coupling cars in 1882.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill regulating the employment of women and children in factories. The bill has already been passed by the Senate. It provides for a working day of ten hours and a day of rest in each week.

THE average wages of the workingmen throughout the world are not more than fifteen cents a day, those of the laborers in India being ninety-six cents per month, and those of China about $7 per year. The highest wages are paid in the United States, where the average is not quite $1 a day.

THE German Kaiser has ordered a census of the unemployed. Policemen will go from house to house through all but the most aristocratic parts of the city, searching out the unemployed and asking the cause of their idleness. It is estimated that there are 80,000 able bodied men in Berlin on the verge of starvation.

THE most powerful and best organized body among the British workers is the Coal Miners' Union. Of the 500,000 men employed in the mines of England, Scotland and Wales, 100,000 are organized. There are five of their members directly representing these organizations in Parliament. And Michael Davitt says these unions, with other great combinations of workers, will lay hold of the political power and gain supremacy over "vested interests."

A Balloonist's Fright.

H. Hennequin, of Paris, France, who has had some experience in aerial navation, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco on his way home, and during his stay in Chicago called on Mr. Pennington, of airship fame, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Hennequin was in Fontenay at the time Tissindler and Gower had their startling adventure in a balloon. The traveler is an intimate friend of Gower, and tells the story of their fall of a mile as the balloonist related it to him.

"They ascended from Tissindler's house in Paris, and floated off toward Vincennes, and as the wind was somewhat strong from the northeast, the two men soon disappeared from the view of Paris, having risen to a height of about 1500 feet. When they had reached Fontenay, they were fully 6000 feet above the earth. They were sailing along smoothly, watching the scenes below, when suddenly they seemed to fall into a hole in the atmosphere and down they went at a terrific rate. Gower glanced at the needle of the verticle scale. It was traveling with lightling speed. A roar filled their ears, and both men thought their time had come. Nothing had happened to the balloon. It was in perfect condition, but there seemed to be no air to hold it up. Tissindler desperately threw out sand-bags. They were falling so rapidly that the bags were left far behind and disappeared above them. The earth seemed to be rushing at them with the speed of a comet. There seemed to be no atmosphere left, and they could scarcely breath. As a last resort Tissindler threw over the anchor and the remaining ballast, and the big balloon, after a rush of a mile through the sky, regained its poise, and they were saved. The earth was but fifty feet below."

"This goes to show," continued Mr. Hennequin, "that too much precaution cannot be observed in carrying plenty of ballast. There are in the air occasional rarefactions and when a balloon once gets into one of them it drops like a piece of lead. Gower and Tissindler sailed into a veritable pit in the air and had they not had lots of ballast aboard they would have been dashed to pieces." —*Chicago Tribune.*

Indiana's Trees.

The forests of Indiana, the fifth lumber producing State in the Union, have now been reduced to 2,00,000 acres, or about one-tenth of the total area. They contain, according to Professor S. Coulter, 106 species of trees, belonging to twenty-four orders. The sugar maple, found in every county, is the most uniformly distributed. Geological formations are assumed to have little effect on the distribution of tress over so limited a surface, but the main influences are differences of elevation, the courses of the streams, and the location of the swamps.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

Chronic Rheumatism

And serious disorder of the liver and stomach have troubled me for more than ten years, during which time I have used almost every medicine recommended without finding any relief whatever until I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. This has done me more good than anything else that I have ever taken, and I take pleasure in recommending it in the highest terms. It has been worth its weight in gold to me. —FREDERICK MILLER, Limerick Centre, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have it in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT; for *more than forty years* I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

The Federal Soldier Dies at His Home in New York City.

A Sketch of His Eventful Civil and Military Career.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

General W. T. Sherman, the last great figure of the Civil War, died of erysipelas a few days ago, at his home in New York City, after an illness of ten days. His death was caused by the accumulation of mucus in the lungs, which he was unable to throw off. There was no sign of death beyond a faint grasp and stoppage of the breath.

The end was painless, and the only persons who noted the change were the physicians. Around the deathbed were General Sherman's four daughters—Misses Lizzie and Rachel Sherman, Mrs. Thakara and Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch—his son, P. T. Sherman; his brother, Senator John Sherman; Drs. Janeway, Green and Alexander, and the nurse, Miss Price. General O. O. Howard, General Thomas Ewing, General Henry W. Slocum and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, daughter of Secretary Blaine, were in the parlors. General Sherman's son, who is a Catholic priest, did not arrive from Europe in time to witness his father's last fight.

General Sherman caught a severe cold ten days before his death, when he attended a theatre party at the Casino in New York City. On that occasion a special invitation had been sent out to the military officers in the city, and General Sherman sat in one of proscenium boxes with a party of friends.

He seemed to be then in the best of health and spirits and apparently enjoyed the performance immensely. He returned to his home immediately after the performance, and the next morning when he woke up he found that he had taken a severe cold.

This gave him no anxiety at first, but when on the following day the symptoms of erysipelas began to show themselves he sent for Dr. Alexander.

On the third day he was worse, and, when Dr. Janeway was called in, his face and neck were very much swollen and inflamed, and it was realized that his condition was much more serious than was at first supposed.

He continued to grow worse, and all his family were summoned.

Four days before his death the first intimation of the serious nature of his illness became public, but there was no general alarm.

Next day the General was thought to be dying, and extreme unction was administered by a Catholic priest, but the old soldier rallied and became so much better that through all of the day prior to his death his family and friends were cheered and began to believe in the possibility of ultimate recovery.

Hope was abandoned for the last time just at daybreak on the day of his death. From that hour till death came it was only a question of how long the almost exhausted vitality could hold at bay the enemy.

The erysipelas which had seemed to withdraw returned with renewed force. The inflammation became acute, and all during the forenoon the sick man's lungs were being slowly choked.

At 1:45 in the afternoon breathing began to grow less and less frequent. The lungs were gradually filling, and breathing was becoming more and more difficult. The old man had given up the struggle, and, unconscious, was letting life pass from him.

All at once the breaths, which came now at longer intervals, grew shorter. Dr. Alexander glanced around, and then all eyes were fixed upon the one form. It was like the turning down of a light. Slowly, quietly, painlessly the General died. There was one short breath like a sigh, and there came upon his face that change which needs no interpreter. All saw that he was dead. But the nurse, leaning over, lifted his head and said in a whisper:

"He is dead."

Only the crackling of the fire was now to be heard. The breathing had ceased, and with it the life of the last American to bear the high title of General passed. It was just ten minutes of two o'clock.

Lieutenant Fitch made a semi-official statement, giving the details of the scene at the deathbed later in the afternoon.

"At 11 o'clock," he said, "the General lost consciousness, and Dr. Alexander said that it was the beginning of the end. The General's head at the time rested high on a pillow. As the moments flew by his breathing became more difficult, and little by little the pillow was lowered to ease him. At 1:20 o'clock the signs of approaching dissolution were seen. The tips of the dying man's fingers became icy cold. Slowly the cold feeling spread through the hands and then up the arms. The breathing became more and more difficult. The lungs were filling with mucus, the doctor said, and the dying man had not the strength to throw it off. He was being strangled to death. The pillow was pressed lower and lower, and finally it was taken away altogether. Only a few minutes afterward there was no long sigh and the nurse said, 'He is dead.' So peaceful had been the death that even the watchers could hardly realize it."

The undertaker completed the process of embalming the General's body about 5 o'clock, and then it was laid back on the bed where he had died. The arms were folded. The only trace of the erysipelas that was visible was a slight swelling under the eyes, and a swelling on the right cheek. After the embalming a few of the persons who called were permitted to look at the features.

In Washington.

The President had just finished his luncheon and was walking upstairs to his office when the bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman reached the White House. The telegraph operator handed the despatch to Private Secretary Halford, who hastened to inform the President and met him on the stairway. The President was very much shocked. He sent for General Lewis A. Grant, who is acting as Secretary of War, and Major General Schofield, and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier. He also prepared a message to Congress on the same subject and issued the following executive order:

"It is my painful duty to announce to the country that General William Tecumseh Sherman died this day at 1 o'clock and fifty minutes P. M., at his residence in the city of New York. The Secretary of War will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be floated at half mast over all public buildings until after burial, and the public business will be suspended in the Executive departments at the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral, and in all places where public expression is given to the national sorrow, during such hours as will enable every officer and employe to participate therein with their fellow citizens.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C."

Following is the President's message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence in the city of New York at 1:50 P. M., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriot citizen. No living American was so loved and venerated as he. To look upon his face, to hear his name was to have one's love of country intensified. He served his country not for fame, not out of a sense of professional duty, but for love of the flag and of the beneficent civil institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier, and shared to the fullest the esprit du corps of the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the Constitution, and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in undiminished usefulness and honor. He was in nothing an imitator. A profound student of military science and precedent, he drew from them principles and suggestions, and so adapted them to novel conditions that his campaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him comrade to every soldier of the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the camp fire or commandery as his. His career was complete; his honors were full. He had received from the Government the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love.

No word of mine can add to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning four of the eight Executive departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but to-day removed the crape from its walls.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion.

The President also sent a telegram of condolence to the family, in which he suggested that the body be brought to Washington on its way to St. Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at least one day. The acting Secretary of War in the afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death of General Sherman. It included the President's message to Congress and the Executive order issued by him to the Executive departments.

This was accompanied by another order issued by Adjutant-General Kelton by command of Major-General Schofield, as follows:

"On the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half staff from the time of the receipt of this order until the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half hour intervals, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M. The officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning, and the colors of the several regiments and batallions will be draped in mourning for a period of six months.

"The day and hour of the funeral will be communicated to department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders. Other necessary orders will be issued hereafter relative to the appropriate funeral ceremonies."

When the President's message announcing General Sherman's death reached the Senate, discussion of the subject under consideration (the Copyright bill) was suspended, and Mr. Hawley offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate receives with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of William Tecumseh Sherman, late General of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate renews its acknowledgment of the inestimable services which he rendered to his country in the day of its extreme peril, laments the great loss which the country has sustained, and deeply sympathizes with his family in its bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Brief eulogies were then delivered by Messrs. Hawley, Morgan, Manderson, Davis, Pierce and Evarts after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, about three o'clock the message was received from the President announcing the death of General Sherman, but after a consultation between the Speaker and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, and a few others it was decided by Mr. Reed, in view of the near expiration of the Congress and of the necessity of getting the appropriation bills over to the Senate as soon as possible, that it would not be advisable to lay the message before the House until near the usual time of adjournment. It was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

General Sherman's Career.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on February 8, 1820. He was called Tecumseh after the great Indian chief of that name, who had been a warm friend of William's father, Judge Sherman.

Young Sherman graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1840. After his graduation he served with distinction in the Florida War and subsequently in the war with Mexico. He next held a staff position in the army in California, Missouri and Louisiana from 1847 to 1853, when he resigned. Giving up the tent for the counting room he became a banker in San Francisco and was in that business for four years.

He had while in the army studied law, and, thinking this profession more to his taste, he practised it for the next two years. He became Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in 1859, but resigned in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War.

General Sherman was at once commissioned Colonel of a regiment of infantry and commanded a volunteer brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was soon appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, but from some cause was removed, and was for some months in command of a camp of instruction near St. Louis.

He took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, commanding a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and in the subsequent seige of Corinth. On May 1, 1862, he was appointed Major General of Volunteers, and was frequently engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. He took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was made Brigadier General in the regular army.

General Sherman succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee on October 25, 1863. He took part in the operations around Chattanooga and the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge. He also organized an army of 100,000 men for the spring campaign of 1864. On the 12th of March, 1864, he succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments and armies of the surrounding regions. On May 2, 1864, he entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta his first point, and between that date and September 1 fought many pitched battles. He received the capitulation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, and occupied it as a military post until November 15, 1864.

Having sent about two-fifths of his force, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee and destroy much of Atlanta, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about three hundred miles with his army, without any important action till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action December 13. Savannah surrendering December 21, 1864. He commenced January 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolinas, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865; occupied Goldsboro' March 22, and having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 13, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston terms of surrender of all the Confederate forces in the field. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by the Federal Government, and General Sherman, under General Grant's instructions, demanded and received General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865.

General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army August 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the military division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General, and was assigned to the command of the military division of the Missouri.

In March, 1869, Grant having resigned the Generalship in consequence of his election as President, Sherman was promoted to the vacant rank. In November, 1871, he obtained leave of absence for a year's travel in Europe and the East. Upon his return he made his headquarters at Washington, but toward the close of 1874 changed them to St. Louis. Three years later he returned again to Washington, taking up his residence at No. 817 Fifteenth street, Northwest. In 1876 and in 1880 he was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

On the 8th of April, 1883, Presdent Arthur issued an order announcing the retirement of General Sherman. He at once retired to private life and moved to St. Louis, where he resided for a short time. He then took up his residence in New York City, where he has since lived, and where his face has been a familiar one.

General Sherman was a widower, having lost his wife in 1888. His wife was a Roman Catholic, and her children were nurtured in that faith. The General was born a Presbyterian. The surviving members of the General's family are the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, a Catholic priest, in Europe when his father became ill; Philomel Tecumseh Sherman, a member of a prominent New York law firm; Mrs. A. M. Thakara, of Rosemont, Penn.; Mrs. T. W. Fitch, of Pittsburg, and Miss Rachel and Miss Lizzie Sherman.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BRADLAUGH was an errand boy.

DR. KOCH, the consumptive curer, is in Egypt.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar will shortly visit Berlin, Germany.

THE Emperor of Germany now smokes a dozen cigars a day.

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is in poverty at eighty-four.

EX-KING MILAN, of Servia, now calls himself the Duke of Pavolo.

THE death of Meissonier removes the foremost French artist of the day.

PREMIER RUDINI, of Italy, says peace can only be secured by continuing the Triple Alliance.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted an honorary membership in the Society of Old Friends.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is said to be broken down in health and to be preparing for a trip to Europe.

MR. PHELPS, the American Minister in Berlin, Germany, is said to receive marked attention from the Kaiser.

COLONEL MACFARLANE, who was Kalakaua's chamberlain, says the King left an estate worth about $100,000.

EXPLORER STANLEY says that Edison, the electrician, has the most wonderful pair of eyes that he has ever seen in a human head.

JAMES PARTON, the historian, wears well. Though about entering his seventieth year he regularly spends about six hours a day at his desk.

SENATOR COCKRELL, of Missouri, is said to be the only man who has ever had the audacity to smoke a pipe within the sacred confines of the United States Senate.

JOHN FOORD, late editor of *Harper's Weekly*, has gone to Europe as chief adviser and secretary to Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, who is leaving this country for his health.

THE O'Shaunessy brothers, the Tennessee millionaires, claim descent from the kings of ancient Ireland. Their fortune has been acquired almost entirely through investments in real estate.

NINE Congressmen—Cummings, Farquhar, De Haven, Fithian, O'Donnell, Moore, Hansbrough, Wyckham and Craig, of Staten Island—State Senator Brown, of New York, and Erastus Wiman were printers' "devils."

GENERAL JOHN B. NEWTON, of New York, has been voted by the Board of Trustees a salary of $10,000 per annum as consulting engineer of the Chicago (Ill.) Drainage Ship Canal. Chief Engineer Worthen was voted an equal salary.

COLONEL F. H. HAIN, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, of New York, draws a salary of $25,000 a year. When he began his business career in a small Pennsylvania village his wages were fifty cents a day.

THE Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., who gained celebrity by his "sun-do-move" lecture, doesn't let his salary move. His congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declared that $50 a month is ample for his needs, and he declines to accept more.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil King, is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and his face shows the heavy lines and prominent nose that are characteristic of that ancestry. He is a quiet, retiring man, wholly unassuming in dress and manner, and always speaks in low, well modulated tones. His home life is noted for its simplicity.

The National Bird.

"Some of our national emblems show poor taste on the part of the people who adopted them," said a stout little commercial traveler in the Kimball House corridor to a group of acquaintances the other day. "Bill Nye calls the eagle the 'bald-headed emblem of American freedom.' He is not only bald-headed, but gluttonous, selfish and absolutely without a noble trait. He is king of birds, simply on account of his great strength and fierceness. The cap of liberty, so commonly seen in pictures on the head of a flag-pole, is borrowed from the red-handed French communists. I never see it but my mind reverts to the history of those desperate times, when the gutters of Paris ran deep with innocent blood. I have no use for either the eagle or the liberty cap."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

His Unique Sign.

A striking signboard may sometimes be the means of making its owner's fortune. There are plenty of places in New York where old umbrellas are mended, but the west side mender who put up the sign "Umbrella Hospital" struck an idea that none of his rivels had thought of. People laughed at it, took a second glance at it, looked at the place, and told their acquaintances about it, thus advertising the umbrella hospital and sending customers to it. Unless the signs fail, that signboard will yet enrich its inventor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dobbins's Electric Soap is *cheaper* for you to use, if you *follow directions*, than any other soaps would be if *given* to you, for by it use *clothes are saved*. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins's. Take no other.

THERE are in European Russia 223 sugar factories, producing sugar from beets.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

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Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE fleet of grain-carrying vessels wintering at Chicago, Ill., numbers 125.

No one doubts that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy really cures Catarrh, whether the disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a $500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guarantee, but "on call" in a moment.

That moment is when you prove that its makers can't cure you.

The reason for their faith is this:

Dr. Sage's remedy has proved itself the right cure for ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of Catarrh in the Head, and the World's Dispensary Medical Association can afford to take the risk of your being the one hundredth.

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist 50 cents and the trial begins.

If you're wanting the $500 you'll get something better—*a cure!*

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly trught by MAIL. Circulars free. **Bryant's College, 457** Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"RUPTURE." Selected cases cured without pain or inconvenience. Consulting hours 8 to 1. DRS. HARDING & PIXLEY, 62 West 22d St., New York. Send for testimonials.

READ "A Little Chat With Farmers." Fine book; bound; paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c. Geo. A. Williams, 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

CRAZY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N.J.

ARNO HOTEL, 28th St. and Broadway. Select family hotel; rooms en suite or singly, $1 per day and upward.

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to 100% Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

S. S. S.

is the most popular remedy for boils, pimples, blotches, etc. Because, while it never fails to cure,

It acts gently,
builds up the system,
increases the appetite,
and improves the general health,
instead of substituting one disease for another, as is the case with potash, and mercury mixtures.

Books on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; **getting fat too,** FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY **Incipient Consumption** BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with **comfort.** Worn *night* and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to
G. V. House Mfg. Co.
744 Broadway,
New York

A.—MRS. DUNLEY, M. D., can be consulted confidentially on all female complaints; charges given when beneficial. 116 West 22d St., New York. Brooklyn office, 19 Clinton St., 9 to 12 daily.

Saltillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Elba Greene visited relatives at this place last week.

Rev. Hunter and wife, of Baltimore, visited Saltillo last week, and were the guests of C. Greene.

Miss Sadie Kough, of the Cumberland valley, left Saltillo last Friday evening for her home, after having spent a pleasant visit here with relatives.

Miss Anna Ashman, of Rockhill, is visiting at the residence of her uncle, C. Greene.

Misses Emma Madden, Esther Greene and Orlena Henderson spent last Saturday in Three Springs. They were the guests of Kenzie Greene and daughter.

The Saltillo band invited all the young ladies of Saltillo to assemble at the residence of Mrs. Samuel McClain, on R. R. street, and they should receive a serenade. The young ladies accepted the invitation and turned out in force.

Miss Ola Fisher attended the educational meeting at Rockhill last Friday and Saturday and was the guest of Miss Ella Lockard.

William O. Henderson returned from Rockhill last Saturday evening, accompanied by la grippe in its worst form.

John M. Fulton is on the sick list, together with several others in our town.

It is said Rev. J. T. Bradford is to preach a sermon to the members of the P. O. S. of A. at this place to-night.

The ordinance of Baptism was administered here last Sunday afternoon by Rev. J. T. Bradford.

Little Trough Creek.

The bluebird, the first harbinger of spring, is with us giving vent to his familiar notes; but it is certainly too soon and they, like Noah's dove, will surely have to return to more comfortable quarters before raising their annual crop of young.

Miss Allie Greenland wielded the birch, or rather taught school, for S. L. Glasgow during his term as juror at Huntingdon court last week. Miss Allie is an intelligent young lady possessing the proper make up for a successful teacher.

Miss Jennie Wright, Calvin's excellent seamstress, visited friends around Colfax since our last.

G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, came down to see old friends and tramping ground last week.

I think the Calvin correspondent was in error when he stated that James Gosnell spelled all down at the Pine Grove spelling, he having misspelled the last word after his opponent missed it. I venture that if the case had been reversed and Harper Swope, his opponent, had had the second chance at the word, as James had, that James would have been left, good speller as he is. Come up and try it again, James, we are not angry.

J. L. Wilcox stated before the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, that the fertilizer that every one engaged in small fruit culture should use and that extensively, is a judicious mixture of brains and elbow grease, and that it must be used in the field and manufactured on the spot. It is of little value without it is applied every day and every hour in the day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night during the growing season. In this way it is as efficacious as a patent medicine; it will develop the plants and kill the weeds; it will keep the ground loose and clean and destroy the insects and worms; in short, it will make a success when every thingelse fails. I believe that if I had the first ingredient I would have faith enough in it to give it a trial, contrary as it might be to my nature.

O. T. Swope loaded a stone by himself and hauled it in last week that two men tried to load and gave it up saying that less than three men could not load it. Oliver perhaps is not quite as fast as some but he generally gets there all the same.

Our neighbor, Simeon Wright, has been confined to the house most of the [illegible] the last meeting of the poor [illegible] his daughter's in [illegible] glad to say [illegible] few days.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

Smith Valley.

Pleasant weather, and plenty of mud.

Quite a number of persons are suffering with colds and sore throats.

W. H. Dell visited his parents on Sunday last.

S. P. Pheasant and wife attended a birthday party in Huntingdon on Saturday last, the party being at John Curfman's.

Rev. Adams preached an excellent sermon last Sunday at Bowman's chapel, it being his farewell sermon.

K. W. Mierley and wife are visiting friends in Orbisonia.

David Smith, who is employed at Mapleton, was circulating among his many friends.

Rev. Burrows talks of commencing a protracted meeting at Sherman school house on Saturday night a week.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; It always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by A, B. Gillam.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERNON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was **no cure for it**, he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle and before it was used up my horse was **cured** and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours, EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MUNN & CO
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for
PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free.* Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Something Old.

We have been endeavoring for almost one year to move the surplus stock that was on hand when we took possession on the 18th day of February, 1890. Every man, woman and child in this community knew at that time that our stock in many departments was crowded. We have succeeded beyond our expectations at the time of beginning. We have moved several thousand dollars worth out. We still have some left on hands, consisting of a few Horse Blankets, and also

Wool & Cotton Bed Blankets,

Boots and Shoes, odds and ends in Queensware, and Hats and Caps. We have about 36 pieces of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests—remnants of broken suits. Also, Underwear, both Wool and Cotton, together with

Cashmeres, Flannels, Mixed

and Cotton Dress Goods, and about 500 yards Calicos, all of which must and will be sold, regardless of cost, before the first day of March, 1891.

Something New!

We are receiving a complete line of Dry Goods, consisting of Cashmeres in the various and latest colors, Dress and Apron Ginghams, Calicos, Sateens, Ticking, Muslins, etc. We also crary a full line of

Groceries, Dried Fruits,

Bottled and Canned Goods. We have as fine a Syrup as you will find in the market. We have the cheaper Syrups also. Fish, Meat, etc.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR ALL

Marketable Produce.

Also, parties putting in Cross Ties we will mark, care and pay for when taken up and paid for by the R. R. Co.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods is sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cure, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	900	Altoona	7 15	200	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.